INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

VOL. XIX NO. 216— BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Gandhiji Says He Must Respect Congress Mandate.

—:o:—

BALANCE BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND MUST BE SET RIGHT

—:o:—

"I Represent India's Dumb & Starving Millions"

ROUSING RECEPTION TO GANDHIJI IN LONDON.

DESIRE TO SEE CHURCHILL & ROTHERMERE

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The audience at Friend's House was composed almost equally of the British and Indians among whom a number were wearing Gandhi caps. After a patient but expectant, wait the whole of the assemblage rose and applauded for some moments after the entrance of Gandhiji, who was accompanied by Pandit Malaviya, Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Marley, Sastri, Rangaswami Iyengar, Miraben and others.

GROWING VOLUME OF GOODWILL FOR INDIA

Cheers were renewed as Gandhiji and Malaviyaji were garlanded, Gandhiji standing smiling with his hands clasped.

Proceedings began with observance of short period of silence. Then Mr. Laurence Housman on behalf of his own and Mahatma Gandhi's countrymen tendered him welcome both cordial and grateful. He assured him that there was a growing volume of goodwill towards India in this country.

DUMB AND SEMI-STARVED MILLIONS.

Gandhiji though he looked well, appeared tired and worn. He delivered his address with out emotion and without gesture, the only movement being occasional turning of his head quietly and deliberately.

Gandhiji explained the Congress aims and appealed for the dumb and semi-starved millions "whom he represented, without fear of contradiction"

He came on a mission of peace. He and his friends were guests of the English and he hoped, when their work was finished, they would not be considered to have abused their hospitality.

CONGRESS MANDATE STANDS.

Gandhiji emphasised that he must conduct himself within the Congress mandate, some words of which left him little freedom, but in all other respects and in all fundamental respects, he was unbound.

Gandhiji emphasised the Congress belief that freedom could only be attained by truth and non-violence and after making a reference to the harm done by resort to violence, he said that he would feel he had done his duty, if he convinced the British that freedom was to be won through Congress means.

SACRED PACT.

"But there is something more, there is a Settlement between the Government of India and the Congress. That is a sacred thing arrived at through the strivings of that noble Englishman, Lord Irwin. I had repeatedly promised him, if it was humanly possible, that I would come to London, and as soon as I felt the way was open I have dashed to London."

BALANCE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND INDIA.

Recommending the study of Indian question, Gandhiji realised the difficulty, because the British were rightly preoccupied with their home affairs, but "I wish it possible for Englishmen and women to realise that the budget will not be honestly balanced, unless the balance between Britain and India is set right."

Concluding Gandhiji asked the audience to work for the fulfilment of his mission for it would be for the good not only of India, but of the whole world.

CHEERED BY THE POPLAR CROWD.

Cheers and cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Gandhi ki Jai" broke out again as Gandhiji finished, and slowly walked from the hall and stood for a moment in the rain. He was cheered by the crowd outside.

Gandhiji then motored to Kingsley Hall, where he was weclomed by the Mayor of Poplar and appeared on the balcony and acknowledged the greeting of hundreds awaiting his arrival.

TO SEE ROTHERMERE AND CHURCHILL.

Interviewed by Reuter Gandhiji stressed his desire to remove misunderstandings in Britain and announced his intention of seeking the aid of common friends, in order to secure interviews with Mr. Churchill and Lord Rothermere.

He hoped to visit many parts of England and Scotland, particularly Lancashire which had only to ask that he should go.

The Premier, Messrs Baldwin and Henderson wrote regretting their inability to attend the reception.—Reuters' Sepecial.

Jayakar And Sapru Have Talk With Gandhiji.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar had long conversation with Gandhiji this afternoon. It is understood that arrangements are being made for Gandhiji to meet Prime Minister and Lord Chancellor with view to frank exchange of opinion.

PRINCES IN CONCLAVE.

A mass meeting of the Indian States delegation was held at Carlton Hotel to-day. All delegates and advisers except the Maharaja of Dholpur were present. Whole day was spent in discussing agenda circulated by Lord Chancellor. The Maharaja of Bikaner, the Nawab of Bhopal, the Maharajas of Rewa and Sangli and Sir Akbar Hydari fully explained the various implications of Federation and all important points raised in the questionnaire submitted by Lord Chancellor.—Reuter.

DAMNING GANDHIJI WITH FAINT PRAISE

Not A Plenipotentiary, But Representative Of Congress

RUGBY, Sept. 12.

Referring to the arrival of Gandhiji "Times" says the inclusion for the first time of the Congress leader robs the critics of the Round Table Conference of the chief complaint that the strongest section of Indian politicians has stood aloof. Discussions will be incomparably more representative than heretofore and Mahatma Gandhi's presence in England, if he will use it to the best advantage of his country, should greatly the facilitate mutual understanding of Indian aspirations and British responsibilities."

"Times" emphasises however that Mr. Gandhi is in no sense a plenipotentiary from India. He has failed to bring with him any solution of the profound communal controversy, which is one of the most obstinate barriers to Indian settlement. He comes in fact as a representative not of India as a whole, but of a powerful and widely extended political organisation not easily controlled by any leader, but for the moment owning need of allegiance to himself. And he comes to take his share in practical discussion, which has already made considerable progress and not to reopen problem afresh.—B. O. W.

MAHATMAJI BROADCASTING TO AMERICA

Says His Morning Prayers On Roof Garden.

(Special to "The Chronicle")

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Mahatma Gandhi got up at 4-30 in the morning for an hour's meditation on the roof garden with a few friends, his frail body wrapped in rugs against the cold morning air.

After prayers he returned to his mattress in his "cell" for more sleep before breakfast. He is spending a quiet day, doing nothing except broadcasting to America.

From early hour a small crowd waited around the Kingsley Hall hoping to catch a glimpse of the Mahatma.

MUTUAL GOODWILL WILL DO MUCH

Nawab Of Bhopal On R. T. C.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The Nawab of Bhopal in the course of a statement said that in some notable respects the situation had altered for better since last Conference.

With the association of the Congress Party the Round Table Conference was now undeniably representative of all leading shades of opinion all over the India.

He was sure from the speeches of Mr. MacDonald and Lord Sanley at the first meeting of the Federal Structure Committee that a change of Government in England indicated no change in British policy towards India.

BY MUTUAL GOODWILL.

He was, therefore, confident that the attitude of mutual goodwill, which had grown up during last Round Table Conference, would continue to guide deliberations on this occasion.

While not disguising the magnitude of the task, the Nawab of Bhopal was sure that with frankness and goodwill on either side, it would be found possible to create an edifice of federation, in which Indian States could co-operate with British India for the benefit of all interests in the country.—Reuter's Special.

GANDHIJI TO SEE PREMIER, AND LORD SANKEY

—:o:—

Work Before The R. T. C. On Monday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Gandhiji received a thundering ovation in London and the streets were densely crowded to see him. "The Congress wants unadulterated freedom for dumb, semi-starving India. British budget cannot be honestly balanced until the balance between India and England is set aright. Gandhiji summed up his position addressing a select audience at Friends' House.

SEEING PREMIER AND SANKEY.

Outside a huge crowd was awaiting Gandhiji. Later he was taken in procession to Kingsley Hall.

According to Gandhiji's suggestion the Federal Structure Committee is sitting on Monday, but he will be merely a spectator, owing to his day of silence.

Gandhiji is meeting Lord Sankey on Sunday morning, Messrs. MacDonald Sastri, Sapru and Jayakar, attending.

THE WORK.

After the new members' observations the Committee will first take up discussion of the strength and composition of the Federal Legislature, including the assignment of seats to the States in each Chamber, of Election methods and distribution of financial resouurces between the Federation and its units.

Lord Sankey gives Muslims the right of reconsideration of their attitude after the Minority Committee's conclusions in the above matter.

FINISH SOON.

Sir T. Sapru, Mr. Jayakar and Maharajah of Bikaner have written a letter to Mr. MacDonald to finish R. T. C. before next November.

REPRESSIVE PRESS BILL.

It is understood that Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar has submitted to Sir S. Hoare a memorandum pointing out the repressive character of the Indian Press Bill.

STOP PRESS

TRAIN DISASTER IN BUDAPEST.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Budpest.—Twenty-five persons have been killed including a London man named Harry Clements. The piece of paper found near scene of of occurrence throws blame on the Communists.—Reuter.

FASCIST REVOLT IN AUSTRIA.

Dr. Pfreimer's Surprise Attack

ASSUMPTION OF POWER PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Vienna.—A far-reaching revolt has broken out in the northern provinces of Austria under the leadership of Doctor Pfreimer, head of the Fascist Movement. The seriousness of the revolt is not yet fully known, but the authorities admit that parts of the provinces of Northern Styria, Upper Austria and Salzburg are ablaze.

Dr. Pfreimer called out his forces last night, seized many public buildings driving out local authorities, occupied roads, blockaded many towns and villages and issued a proclamation informing the population that Fascists had assumed Power.

The authorities state that they are confident that within a short time the rebellion will be suppressed.—Reuter.

BRITAIN WINS THE SCHNEIDER TROPHY.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Flight - Lieutenant Boothman completed the Schneider Trophy course of seven laps and won the Trophy outright for Britain.—Reuter.

FLIGHT-LIEUT. STAINFORTH'S RECORD.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Flight-Lieut. Stainforth at Calshot averaged 386.1 miles an hour which is a record.—Reuter.

MADRAS MUSLIMS STAND BY GANDHIJI

Zafarali Khan's Services To South

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

A meeting, largely attended by both Hindus and Muslims was held to-night at Gokhale Hall under the auspices of the Muslim Unity Board, Muslim League, District Congress Committee and other associations to accord hearty send-off to Maulana Zafar Ali Khan who is leaving for Lahore to-morrow on completion of South Indian tour extending over three months. Mr. Yakub Hasan, presiding, desired publicly to acknowledge the valuable services rendered by Maulana Jafar Ali Khan to cause of Hindu-Muslim unity in South India.

STAND BY CONGRESS.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan replying said that throughout his visit to Southern India he had seen the atmosphere quite favourable to unity and concord. He appealed to people to stand by Congress.

The meeting decided to the following cable to Mahatma Gandhi: "Madras citizens assembled under joint auspices of Provincial Muslim League, Mahajana Sabha, Muslim Unity Board and Madras and Andhra District Congress Committees have full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi bringing about Hindu-Muslim unity and securing substance of freedom for Motherland and they pray for his success."—A. P.

MUSLIM DEMANDS AND R. T. CONFERENCE.

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The Working Committee of All-India Muslim Conference meeting under the chairmanship of Sir Abdul Qayum, passed a resolution urging Muslim members of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference to abstain from discussing Federal Constitution unless the problem of minorities is settled to the satisfaction of Muslim India. In arriving at a settlement with Government or with non-Muslims, the Muslim members of the Conference are asked to keep in view the Muslim demands as formulated at Delhi on 1st January, 1929 and reiterated since. Unless communal differences are amicably settled responsibility at Centre would prove "a great danger to healthy development and growth of Provincial Autonomy" and British Government should not transfer powers to the Centre without the consent of the federating Provinces. —A.P.

Brand New Motor Car Twisted Out Of Shape.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON SANDHURST ROAD

OAKLAND CAR'S DOUBLE IMPACT WITH TRAM CARS.

Driver And Cleaner Boy Escape Death Miraculously.

A brand new Oakland car was smashed and twisted out of shape and the occupants of the car, the driver and the cleaner, had a miraculous escape from the jaws of death in a terrible motor-tram-car collision which occured at Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on Sunday evening.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

The motor car would have been reduced to splinters between two running tram cars had it not been for the fact that the car took a complete turn a d was just saved from that fate. Otherwise the two occupants of the car would have been crushed to death.

INJURED OCCUPANTS.

As it happened they only were dazed and slightly injured by the violent impact of the car with two trams. The names of the injured persons are Mehdi Husein Hazari, the driver, and Mohamed Ali, the boy cleaner.

BACK ON SCENE OF TRAGEDY.

Hours after the incident the occupants of the car who were treated in the Hospital and discharged returned to the scene to survey the damage to the car and wondered how they escaped from sure death.

The accident occured, a little before five o'clock in the evening, when a five seater Oakland private car No. W1190 was proceeding along the Sandhurst Road from the direction of Chaupaty towards Golpitha. When the car approached the Majestic Mansion which is midway between Prarthana Samaj and Parekh Hospital the driver tried to overtake, it is said, a victoria, which was just in front.

TRAM CAR DASHES INTO THE CAR.

The chauffeur succeeded in overtaking the 'gharry' but a tram car came from behind, it is alleged, at a high speed and dashed against the car. The motor car was violently carried to a distance of ten yards along with the speeding tram car.

ANOTHER IMPACT.

The car then took a right-about-turn and was again involved in another accident. This time the car was thrown on the tram lines to the right. Another tram car coming from the direction of Golpitha and proceeding towards Chaupatty came in violent compact and threw it completely off the tram lines.

As a result of the double collision the rear portion of the car was completely twisted out of shape. There was little damage to the front portion except that the wind screen was smashed to pieces. This was partly responsible for the two occupants of the car both of whom were on the front seat escaping without serious injuries.

CROWD OF CURIOUS SPECTATORS.

A "Chronicle" reporter found the car abandoned on the roadside with a throng of curious spectators surrounding it. The rear wheels were crushed and the petrol tank burst. The mud guards and the hood were also completely damaged. The wind screen and head lights were also partially damaged.

All that remained of the wreckage was the front seat and wheels and the engine radiator the latter of which was intact.

The car belongs to Mr. A. H. Saudagar, a wealthy Muslim merchant, who is doing business at Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

HONDURAS STRUCK BY HURRICANE

400 DEAD & 600 INJURED.

A Town Almost Destroyed

RUGBY, Sept. 12.

According to information received by the Colonial Office, the hurricane which struck British Honduras on Thursday afternoon destroyed 70 per cent. of the town of Belize with a white population of nearly 13,000. The damage is estimated at more than £200,000. The death roll of fifty was officially reported up to last night, but it is feared that the total loss of life will be much greater and the press messages state the number of dead to be 400 and the injured over 600. A tidal wave followed the cyclone and the town was inundated to a depth of from 5 to 9 feet.—B. O. W.

AFRIDI MALIKS IN PESHAWAR

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

News has been received here that Afridi Maliks arrived in Peshawar on the evening of 11th Sept. and that the Political Agent, Khyber, interviewed them on the 12th but the proceedings were limited to passing of a resolution of sympathy on the death of Sir Steuart Pears.—A.P.

Two Earth Quake Shocks In Baluchistan

FORECAST OF THUNDER-SHOWERS

POONA, Sept. 13.

The monsoon is strengthening in South Bay of Bengal and conditions have become unsettled in the Central Bay. There has been local rain in Burma and fairly widespread thundershowers have occurred in Bengal, Bihar and the Peninsula. The rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad; Mysore; Malabar; and Madras Deccan and local in Burma, Bengal; Bihar and the Punjab Hills. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, West Central Provinces, Kashmir, Bombay Deccan and South East Madras.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Upper Burma and increase in Pegu and Tennasserim. Nearly general thundershowers will continue in the Peninsula and Bengal.

Earthquake Report: Two earthquake shocks both of slight intensity at their origin about 1,000 miles away and with their spicentre probably in the neighbourhood of Baluchistan were recorded by Bombay Seismographs at eighteen hours forty minutes (I. S. T.) on Saturday, the 12 the September, and at zero hour five minutes on Sunday the 13th September respectively.—A. P.

Viceroy's Cabinet Meets

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

His Excellency the Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council this afternoon.—A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

REQUIRED—An EXPERT in Forestry and Agriculture, who can run a large farm on Scientific lines and also supervise a large Circle of Forests where Agricultural and Forest experiments are to be made. At least 10 years' practical experience in Forestry and Agriculture will be essential. Salary upto Rs. 500/- p.m. according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before the 15th September, 1931. to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 3577

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for State Hospital. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, caste, experience and salary expected to —DEWAN, Wankaner State.
A 3591

WANTED—For erection of a new Sugar Mill, in U. P. or Behar one CONSULTING ENGINEER of long experience. Apply to Box No. 1153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 5825

WANTED—2ND GRADE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS on pay Rs. 90 p.m. Will be guided as regards Travelling allowance, pension, Security and all other respects by the State rules and regulations. Apply with copies of testimonials and Photo. (which will not be returned, and without which no application will be considered) to the State Surgeon, Alwar, before 20th September, 1931.
A 3590

WELL ESTABLISHED INSURANCE COMPANY desires appointing CANVASSERS and AGENTS for Motor Insurance Business, who could give guaranteed business. Please write Box No. 1150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3575

POST—SUPERINTENDENT of Gardens 2. Salary—Rs. 500/- according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, pension, etc., by State Rule. Apply with Photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st September, 1931, to the Home Minister in HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, ALWAR.
A 3439

WANTED—BRANCH SECRETARIES to organise "the Plebeian Benefit Scheme" on Rs. 150/- per month. Selected candidates must invest Rs. 150/-. Particulars from PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO., LTD., 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
A (2)

WANTED—GENERAL, SPECIAL and CHIEF AGENTS on handsome commission and some organizers on pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 according to capacity throughout India & Burma for the KAMALA ASSURANCE LTD., doing cheap Insurance Business with unique privileges. Particulars from the MANAGING AGENTS, 32-D, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 including T. A. to organise agencies for sale of tea loose or packed of Ratuajhora Tea Co., Ltd. Apply with one anna stamp to:—JARDINE & CO., 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A I

Situations Vacant

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY An experieced and qualified LADY DOCTOR on Rs. 100/- per mensum with free lodging for the Zenana Tibbia College. Knowledge in Urdu and Hindi preferred. Apply sharp upto 25th September to:—HAKIM HAJI MOHAMMAD ZAFAR KHAN, Honorary Principal, A. & U. Tibbi College, Delhi.
A 3602

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL SECRETARY on Rs. 75—10—150 for Branch Office of General Relief Association Limited, Simla to be opened in Bombay. Apply Representative c/o. General Post Office, Bombay.
A R 5849

WANTED—AGENTS Immediately everywhere for Life and Mutual Insurance Departments on Most Liberal Terms. Apply:—The MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, Ltd. Bank Road, BARODA.
A R5846

Loans

WANTED—PARTNER for firm of Managing Agents of a life office, who can invest Rs. 15.000/ to 20.000/ profit guaranteed. Write Box No. 1156 "Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
L R5847

Trade Announcement.

TEA SEASON JUST COMMENCED—WANTED SPECIAL CANVASSING AGENTS on a salary of Rs. 100/ plus T. A. and handsome commission, for sale of Pure Nilgiri teas, packed in tins, packets and loose. Only experienced hands need apply. THE ANGLO-BURMA TEA COMPANY. Mettupalaiyam. (Nilgiris).
T R5851

Property For Sale

IGATPURI—For rent or for sale, a large desirable BUNGALOW with 10 acres of fertile land in a bracing, healthy, station, 20,000 ft. above sea-level, between Bombay and Nasik. Inspection invited. Apply Box No. 1154, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 5831

Profession

WONDERFUL SPIRITUALIST—Consult Mahmoud Bey, Egyptian Spiritualist now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P R 5830

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W3

WANTED STUDENTS—No matter where you live or what you do, we can make you an ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Railway, Municipal, Dist. Boards, Mercantile services, etc. Splendid Prospects for our students. Apply for free Prospectus, No. 168B and Calendar, 1931-32, to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil-Engineering Courses through correspondence. ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE (Government Registered). Sukkur Sind.
E R 5704

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TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGES at exceptionally reduced rent. Khetwadi Back Road, "Tulsi Building."
C R5776

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THE BHARAT SPG. & WVG. CO. LTD. AND REDUCED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY. the 17th day of September to SATURDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1931, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 12 September, 1931.

NOTICE.

SWARAJYA BOND HOLDERS ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the first Drawing of Bonuses of Swarajya Bonds will take place under the Presidentship of Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, in Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, on TUESDAY, the 15th September, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Many well-known and leading citizens will be present.
3605

NOTICE.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the Resolution passed at the Forty-Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held this day, a Dividend of Rs. 50/ per share, free of Income tax, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company at "Lloyd Building" Graham Road, Ballard Estate, on and after 5th October, 1931, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays, when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) Standard Time, to those shareholders of the Company whose names stand on the Register of the shareholders of the Company this day, on the production of the share certificate.

By Order of the Board
NARAYAN DHONDOBA & COMPANY.
Secretaries & Agents,
The Harvey & Sabapathy Company, Ltd.
Bombay, 12th September, 1931.
3606

NOTICE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 144 (6) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of the Company, that the Company has received from Mr. F. D. Shamdasani, a Shareholder, Notice under Section 144 (6) of the Act, of his intention to nominate at the Twelfth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company to be held on the 25th September, 1931, Mr. Ardeshir Edulji Cama, A.C.A. to the Office of Auditor of the Company in the place of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company or in the alternative in any event in the place of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Company, the Auditors of the Company retiring at the abovementioned Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.
Bombay, 10th September, 1931.
3594

GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable Stores from 1st January, 1932, to 31st December, 1932, will be received by the Storekeeper, GONDAL, upto 3 P.M. on 21st October, 1931.

2. Forms of tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250/- should be remitted in advance direct to the Auditor, Gondal, and receipt for the same should be attached to the tender. No tender will be considered unless such receipt is sent with the tender. The envelope containing this tender should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores."

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT.
Storekeeper,
Gondal Railway.
Dated, the 10th Sept, 1931.
3607.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Radio's Hilarious Comedy
"Hook Line and Sinker"
With BERT WHEELER and ROBT WOOLSEY
Also
SIR HARRY LAUDER'S Songs.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Great Classic of the outdoors
"BORDER LEGION"
with
RICHARD ARLEN, FAY WRAY & JACK HOLT.

EMPRESS TALKIES
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning 10 a.m.
Universal's Musical Spectacle
KING OF JAZZ
with
JOHN BOLES, LAURA LA PLANTE and all-star cast.

OPERA HOUSE
MONDAY Night 9-30 p.m.
PYARE SAHEB
and
MISS. HIRABAI
(Champion Singer of Calcutta)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FRAMROZE EDULJI DINSHAW, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure, situated on the Mahaluxmi Hill on the 40 feet new road leading to the Pedder Road in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4915 square yards, of thereabouts together with the slope area of 200 square yard to the East thereof and situated within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 17. 43. 117. 214. 269. 316. 334. 392. 457. 638. 693 and 701; New Nos. 86. 247. 930. 1652. 1653. 1864. 2115. 2157. 2273. 2426. 2967. and 3158. New Survey No. 7096 (part) Cadastral Survey No. 738 (part), Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill division and bounded on or towards the East by plot No. 13 belonging to the estate of the late Nawroji Jehangir Gamadia and allotted to Sorabji Nawroji Gamadia, on or towards the West by plot Nos. 9 and 10 belonging to the said estate and allotted to the said Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Sorabji Nawroji Gamadia respectively, on or towards the North by plot No. 31 (the family house) belonging to the said estate and, on or towards, the South by the 40 feet new road leading to the Pedder Road and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'D' Ward No. 3537 (1 and 2 (part) and Street No. 3 (part) and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Nawroji Jehangir Gamadia but are now in the occupation of Behramji Nawroji Gamadia and Jamshedji Nawroji Gamadia the executors of the late Nawroji Jehangir Gamadia.

Dated this 11th day of Sept., 1931.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3604

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain debts and Securities belonging to NATWARLAL MADHAVLAL DESAI alias NATVARLAL MADHAVLAL DESAI alias NATVERLAL MADHAVLAL DESAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant by caste Brahma Kshatriya and Attorney of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Lamington Road, outside the Fort Deceased VIRMATI, widow of Natwarlal Madhavlal Desai of Bombay, Brahma Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road outside the Fort ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Eleventh day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the Twenty-second year of our Reign.

(Seal of the High Court of Bombay.)

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL,
10th day of September, 1931.
Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3603

Public Notices.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co., Ltd., convened on FRIDAY, the 11th Sept., 1931, at 4 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Foras Road, Bombay, stands adjourned for want of quorum to Friday the 18th September, 1931, at the same time and place.
3600

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHIMJI BHAGWANDAS late of Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District Hindu a minor, under the age of 18 years Deceased BHAGWANDAS JAMNADAS, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Andheri in the Bombay Suburban District. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourth day of September in the year of Our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and thirty one and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

(Seal of the High Court of Bombay.)

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL,
The 4th Day of September, 1931.
Messrs. GRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE.
Petitioners Attorneys.
3601

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) 15th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Government Bungalow, behind Crawford Market, nearest to Sitaram Building, opposite "School of Arts" of Teak and Blackwood Dining Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, Tilting chesterfield suits, Drawing room Cabinet, Silver Show cases, Dining Table, and chairs, Roll top table, Fire proof safe, Gramophone, E. Lamps, Glassware etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

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Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO

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On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of September, 1931, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers will sell by public Auction at their Rooms next to Apollo Street Post Office, Fort, Bombay by order of Haji Moosa Haji Aboohakar and on account and at the risk of Mr. L. H. Hewitt.

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Ripon Theatre

Ganesh Chaturthi Holiday

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"SAUBADRA"

SATURDAY, 19th Sept., 1931 at 3-30 P.M.
"MRICHHAKATIK"

SUNDAY, 20th Sept., 1931 at 3-30 P.M.
"EKACHPYALA"

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
ε Iyo Maru	5962	31 Aug.	14 Sept.
Kashima Maru	10600	...	@22 Sept.
εNagato,,	5901	17 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct.
ε Kaga ,,	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
* Yamagata Maru	3807	3 Oct.	15 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 18 ,,
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
εCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
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Terukuni Maru	12000	29 Sept.	26 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	30 Sept.	6 Oct.
Shinyo Maru	22000	13 Oct.	19 Oct.

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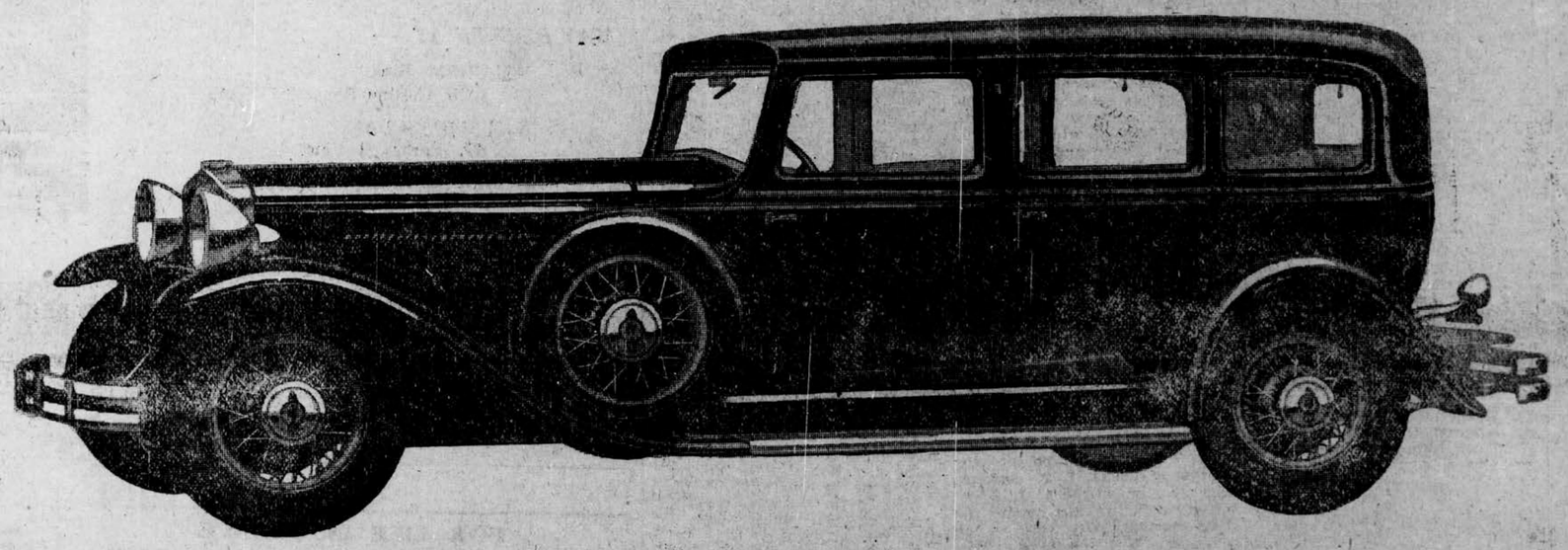

TRADE & FINANCE.

Huge Drop In Cash Balance Of Imperial Bank.

COLLAPSE IN 3 1/2 P. C. GOVT. PAPER.

Weekly Market Reviews.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Bombay. Sept. 11.

MONEY.

The week was broken by holidays and there were only three working days in all markets. Money rates ruled steady with call funds placed at about 5½ per cent. Today the rate rose to 6½ per cent. owing to payment for treasury bills. Treasury bill renewals were offset by maturities, the former amounting to Rs. 360.50 lacs and the latter to Rs. 351.50 lacs. The trade demand shows a small increase of Rs. 21.33 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates: One to two months 5 per cent., three months 5½ per cent. and six months 5½ per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 4th instant shows a large fall of Rs. 363.43 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 17,94,24,000 as compared with Rs. 23 09 crores at this time last year. The per centage of cash to liabilities is 21.88, a decrease of 2.31 per cent. under last week. Loans and cash credits have risen by Rs. 38.21 lacs and by Rs. 1.98 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 30.27 lacs. Government deposits have declined by the large figure of Rs. 355.75 lacs to Rs. 16.04 crores and other reposits by Rs. 13.36 lacs to Rs. 64.69 crores. The Bank rate stands at 7 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market was distinctly weak with sellers predominating. The price of 3½ per cent. paper reached the low level of Rs. 55-12 and after a slight reaction to Rs. 55-14 dropped and closed at Rs. 55/6. All other scrips were neglected and lower in price. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan is quoted at Rs. 99. 1935s at Rs. 94/8, 1933s at Rs. 98/12 and 1939-44 at Rs. 90/8. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 remained unchanged at Rs. 100/3. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan receded to Rs. 102/10. 4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan showed a further decline to Rs. 66, while 1934-37 showed no alteration at Rs. 88. 4½ per cent. 1955/60 Loan lost about 12 annas to Rs. 80, while 1934 bonds remained at last week's closing level of Rs. 93-14.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months treasury bills were opened on Wednesday, the 9th September. Total amounts offered were Rs. 86,25,000 and Rs. 1,23,25,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 99/11/0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98/6/0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 67,50,000 and Rs. 1,04,74,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 6/9/9 and Rs. 6/7/11 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Thursday, the 10th September to Saturday, the 12th September, 1931 at Rs. 96/12/0 and Rs. 98/6/6 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months bill sold from the 2nd to 8th September amounted to Rs. 42,75,000 and Rs. 1,45,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Monday, the 14th September. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 18th September. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 31st August 1931 shows a decline of Rs. 219.84 lacs in notes in circulation which now stand at Rs. 153.57 crores. Rupee coins have increased by Rs. 38.18 lacs to Rs. 126.93 crores, while silver bullion has declined by Rs. 132 lacs to Rs. 5.10 crores and this decline has been offset by the increase of Rs. 135.24 lacs to Rs. 9.16 crores under securities in India. Gold bullion has fallen by Rs. 261.26 lacs to Rs. 12.36 crores, representing the transfer of gold to the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve against sales of sterling. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 94.03 as against 94.98 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange continued weak and in the absence of cover banks had again to buy sterling from Government. The total sales during the week ending 5th September 1931 amounted to £1,372,400 from April 1st to that date to £8,588,104. Ready T. T. was quoted at 1s. 5¾d. for sellers and 1s. 5-25/32d. for buyers. In the forward market there was some speculative enquiry but very little business materialised. the quotations being more or less nominal Up to 18th September the quotations which is 1|s| 23|32.

The dollar sterling quotation quietened during the week to Doi. 4.85-29/32. French francs were almost unchanged at 123.95, the Belga at 34.94 and the Italian lira at 92.90.

GOLD.

Gold rates maintained the upward movement both for ready and forward the rate for former rising to as high as Rs. 21/7/0 per tola. The demand for forward deliveries is largely speculative, being influenced by false rumours spread by interested parties regarding rupee ratio. The daily offtake, however is still barely 2,000 tolas with stocks approximating 1½ lacs tolas. In London the quotation for gold closed at 84s. 9¾d.. The Sovereign rates also showed steadiness, ready being quoted at Rs. 13/10/6 and delivery September 24th at Rs. 13/10/9. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21/7/0 and Rs. 21/5/3 for ready, Rs. 21/7/9 and Rs. 21/6/6 for 28th September and Rs. 21/8/9 and Rs. 21/7/6 for 27th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £7,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £25.000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 64,450 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £10,000.

We understand that the total amount of gold tendered to the Mint since March 9th to 31st August amounted to Rs. 914.70 lacs.

SILVER.

Prices in the silver market were on the whole steadier as a result of speculative purchases in the local market and improved advices from Shanghai. Ready rate rose from Rs. 43-11 to Rs. 44-7 and after a slight set back to Rs. 44 improved to Rs. 44/2 but closed at Rs. 43/12. The daily offtake including that for the settlement averages 70 bars and stocks on hand have swelled to 3600 bars on heavy arrivals. In Shanghai the tael improved from 1/2¾ to 1s. 3-1/16d., but closed at 1s. 2-15/16d. In Quotations the highest and lowest rates were 13d. and 12-7/8d. for ready and 13-1/16d. and 12-7/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 44/7 and Rs. 43/11 for ready and 2nd September settlement, Rs. 44/8 and Rs. 43/12 for 2nd October settlement and Rs. 44/9 and Rs. 44/1 for 31st October settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £5,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 2867 bars and Rs. 268,839 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £9,000.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET ...REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the whole week, with moderate offtake in spot. Prices for Spot as well as for forward positions remained almost unchanged. It is reported that British Indian Importers sold about 400 tons of S.S. Begum. 300 tons of S.S. Quiloa and 200 tons of S.S. Sumatra at Rs. 5/2/6; Rs 5/2/9 and Rs. 5/3/3 to Rs. 5/3/9 respectively. It is also reported that a big European House who is holding a large stock of Russian Beet Sugar has sold about 4000 tons Ex godown to local dealers at the rate of about Rs. 12|8 one month's delivery term and 31 lbs. allowance. No interest is being shown in forward positions. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 13/3/6 and Rs. 13/3/3 for Java Ready, Rs. 5/2/9 and Rs. 5/2/6 for August, Rs. 5/2/6 and Rs. 5/2 for September, Rs. 5/1/6 and Rs. 5/1 for October/December and Rs. 12/12 and Rs. 12/11 for Russian Ready Sugar.

Calcutta and Karachi report steady markets and spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 9/1 and Rs. 12/11 respectively.

Foreign Markets:—

Java is reported to be quiet and prices unchanged. The preliminary estimate of total export from Java for the month of August comes to 1,63,000 tons.

New York reports firm market and prices for Sugar option show a rise of about 7 to 9 points. Melts and deliveries during the week in the United States estimated at 85.000 and 910,000 tons respectively. Out of total exports 48,000 tons from Cuban ports, 22,000 tons went to United States and the remaining to Europe.

London Terminal Market is reported to be steady, with a rise of about 1-3/4d. per cwt. in Raw B. R. B. and Continental sugars are quoted at sh. 8/1½ and sh. 6/9-3/4 respectively.

The total area planted with sugar cane in India this year is estimated at 2,825,000 acres as against 2,585,000 acres reported at this time last year.

The World Production of Sugar both cane and Beet in 1930-31 is estimated by Messrs. Willet and Gay at 28,391,000 tons showing an increase of 1,119,000 tons over the preceding year. There has been an increase of 2,250,000 tons in production of beet sugar but a decrease of 1,131,000 tons in cane sugar, as compared with preceding year.

Arrivals::—S.S. Baron Pall Worth —a chartered steamer arrived during the week with a cargo of about 40,000 bags. S.S. Begum, S.S. Sumatra and S.S. Quiloa are expected to arrive on the 12th, 17th and 27th instant, with about 10,840, 40,000 and 12,000 bags respectively.

Stocks and Offtake:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 2,75,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/3/3 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5/5 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Baron Pall Worth Rs. 5/4/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Begum Rs. 5/4 per cwt. F.B.H

S.S. Sumatra Rs. 5/3/6 per cwt. F.B.H

S.S. Quiloa R. 5|3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment August Rs. 5/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment September Rs. 5/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 5/1/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Russian Ready Sugar.—Rs. 12/11 per cwt.

Tone:—Quiet.

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FANCY SWEETS

Of pure Ghee, various kinds of HALVAS, FANCY CAKES of HALVAS, VELVET-SOFT SUTRAFENIS Scented with rose and mixed with Meyas and Masalas, JALEBIS and presentable well decorated, Fancy Boxes of Sweets.

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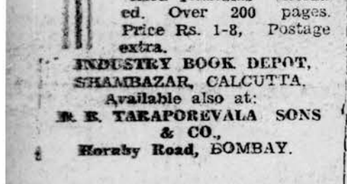

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What the People Say

THE KING'S EXAMPLE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In England His Majesty the King is going to make a reduction of £50,000 in the Civil List expenditure. This will greatly help national economy. Will the Viceroy and Governors in India follow the example? Governments Provincial and Central are carrying on a policy of drastic retrenchment. If a reduction is made in the huge salaries and allowances paid to the Viceroy and Governors of Provinces it would go a long way in relieving the financial stringency. Reductions are being made in the salaries of Government servants and tax-payers are compelled to pay more. In these circumstances the Viceroy and the Governors in India should follow His Majesty's example and offer a reduction of their gigantic salaries and allowances.—Yours, etc

SHANTILAL K. SETH.
September 10.
Ahmedabad.

WANTED EXPLANATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day was the last day of Gogate's trial and the Judgment was to be delivered to-day, and so I went to the Sessions Court. During the days of Mr. Gogate's trial every one was supposed to take permission of the Inspector of Police, who was guarding the doors of the Court. Before entering the court room I obtained permission of the same Inspector and got into the court room. Fifteen minutes after, some police officer other than the Inspector came to me and told me that I was wanted outside the Court room by the Inspector. When I went out I was told by the Inspector that he objected to my sitting along with the pleaders and other people who had come to hear the verdict. He further told me that I should go and stand far behind the prisoner's box. I asked him the reason of this and he refused to give me any. I went into the room again and took my seat on the last bench. I was sitting on this bench for five minutes but soon after the Session Judge came and took his seat the Inspector himself came in and asked me to leave the Court room. I came out and asked him the reason for this strange conduct of his. He said that the seats were only reserved for the pleaders. I pointed out to him that many other persons other than the pleaders were sitting at the place, which he said was reserved for pleaders, but he would not listen to me and asked me to go out of the Sessions Court boundary. In order that there should not be any disturbance in the court I left the place quietly though I could have exercised my right as a citizen.

This very Inspector had objected to my entry into the court on Friday last but he allowed me few minutes later having consulted some other senior police officer. On Friday last I was occupying my seat along with other pleaders from 11-30 to 6-30 p.m. when he never came and objected to my sitting there and I really do not understand as to why he should object to my sitting there to-day. Will the Inspector give an explanation for this?—Yours, etc.

Tilak Wadi,
L. J. KANITKAR.
Poona, Sept. 9.

UNEMPLOYED DAWOODI-BOHRAS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will the Secretary of the Dawoodi Bohra Information Bureau, kindly inform the public through your columns if it is true that yesterday some unemployed members of the community had arranged to take out a procession through Abdul Rehman Street and the same to terminate at the Badri Mahal (the Head Quarters of Mullaji Saheb), to protest against the appaling poverty-stricken condition of poor and unemployed people of the community and to request Mullaji Saheb to help them in their distress from the Public Trust Funds? And whether it is true that some members of the community had arranged forcibly to disperse the processionists? And whether it is true that a settlement was arrived between the organizers and Representatives of Mullaji Sahib, that any poor and needy members of the community, should make their petitions with full particulars of their grievances and their demands, so that necessary steps may be taken by the Mullaji Saheb to redress their grievances and give due help to needy and poor people of the community.—Yours, etc.,

A NEEDY MEMBER.
Sept. 10.

MR. RUIKAR'S GESTURE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It would be difficult to come across a statement more full of contradictions and hollow gestures of heroism than the one just issued by Mr. Ruikar advising the G. I. P. Railway workers to present their case before the Railway Court of Enquiry. Mr. Ruikar like a shackled lion chafes at the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for rejecting his "earnest appeal to chalk out a 'militant and effective programme of 'action'" and in the same breath, says, "there is not the least possibility of a General Strike on all railways in the near future" stigmatising the threat of the A. I. R. F. to declare a General Strike as "tall talk and pure bluff." There is not the slightest doubt that Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and Giri never desired to carry out their threat of a General Strike on Indian Railways, and had it not been for the wave of spontaneous lightning strikes which passed over the railways of India in May and June last, Messrs Mehta and Giri would not even have given an empty threat of a General Strike. But what does Mr. Ruikar mean by charging the A. I. R. F. for rejecting his proposal for militant action and simultaneously stating that "in the present depressed conditions and widespread unemployment the talk of a general strike is nothing but pure bluff"? Obviously "militant action in trade Union phraseology can only mean a strike and if further proof is needed to show what Mr. Ruikar himself meant by that phrase, we have before us the resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union in July last, and that too, at Mr. Ruikar's insistance, appealing to the G. I. P. workers to make all necessary preparations for a general strike! Does Mr. Ruikar claim a monopoly of "tall talk and pure bluff," that he should feel so jealous of Messrs. Mehta and Giri when they resort to that now common tactics of pseudo-leftists socialists and Nationalist Reformists? Or does Mr. Ruikar hold that what is crime in Messrs. Mehta and Giri is virtue in himself? Mr. Ruikar may not be the nearest of the political relatives of Messrs. Giri and Mehta, but still he certainly belongs to the same family, and he would lay the Indian working class under deep obligation, the sooner he confessed it.

Regarding co-operation with the Court of Enquiry also Mr Ruikar takes the same double-faced attitude as on the issue of the General Strike. The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has time and again reiterated that it would have nothing to do with a Board of Conciliation or Court of Enquiry that could not go into the question of the G. I. P. strikers. It has condemned the A. I. R. F. for not including this among the other matters to be referred to such a Board or Court. And now that a Court of Enquiry has been actually appointed, what does Mr. Ruikar do? He forgets all his past heroic utterances and quietly steps into the august presence of a Court the terms of reference of which, on his own admission, are so insultingly narrow that the Court cannot pretend to make even a satisfactory enquiry into the question of the present retrenchment on Indian Railways. Is it not high time that Mr. Ruikar openly declared his genius in the Indian Trade Union Movement?—Yours, etc.,

S. G. SARDESAI.
General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress.

THE INDIAN ECONOMIC CRISIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Two remedies are suggested by some of the best Indian financiers and bankers for the fearful unemployment crisis hovering over the world especially over America and Europe. The first proposed remedy is that there should be a check on overproduction of two of the principal agricultural products of the world, viz., wheat and cotton, not by stopping production altogether for a year or for any fixed period or by withdrawing large areas from cultivation during such a period but that the check should be supplied by a return to the time-honoured methods of cultivation and by the abandonment of machine-aided methods of agriculture. These Indian experts are quite satisfied with the old-world methods of agriculture still employed in India and condemn at least in these days the use of machinery for purposes of agriculture as it deprives human labour not only of its work but also of the extended period for which such work unaided by machinery would last. They, therefore, strongly recommend that all civilized nations of the world should enter into a covenant for checking overproduction of wheat and cotton by excluding for their production the employment of machinery and by resorting to human agency helped by traction animals like horses, bullocks, etc. The alternative proposal which is advocated in America for stopping production of cotton altogether during the next year appears to the expert Indian mind to be almost suicidal as it will increase the burden on national finances and keep out of work those who would be happy only if and when engaged in work. The International covenant above proposed should remain in force for at least 5 years subject to periodical renewal thereafter until at least financial equilibrium is restored throughout the world.

The other remedy proposed by Indian financiers is that England and America should follow the system devised by Japan. She also suffers from the epidemic of unemployment, but she compels all industries to continue working and thus provide employment to the masses of the people and at the same time to overflood foreign markets with their productions to be sold at the cheapest possible prices, the safeguard to the manufacture being that the State pays his losses. This is in the opinion of Indian bankers the explanation of Japan driving out England from the piecegoods market in India. One of the latest instances of the application of this economic policy of Japan is that she has latterly inundated Bombay with exceedingly cheap boots and shoes and is killing local indigetious industries. The Japanese manufacturer keeps his workmen employed and fears no loss and at the same time kills foreign industries in order to replace them by his own, in course of time, possibly a short time. There ought, therefore, to be heavy tariff in India against Japanese exports to this country fed by bounty in the new most ingenous method devised by Japan.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. DADACHANJI.
Bombay, September 9.

SIR SHAH NAWAZ AND THE SIND QUESTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Much is being made of the fact that Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto has signed without a word of dissent the report of the Bombay Provincial Committee appointed to confer with the Simon Commission. The report, it will be recalled, strongly pleads against the separation of Sind. Paragraph 8 of the report (Vol: III, Indian Statutory Commission) appearing on pages 36 and 37 gives three different reasons why Sind should continue to be tied to the apron-strings of the Bombay Presidency, and from the signatures appended thereto, one is naturally led to believe that Sir Shah Nawaz is for the *status quo*; while every single speech of his is nothing if not a plea for immediate separation.

In the interest of the Sind problem, therefore, it is necessary that Sir Shah Nawaz should explain this obvious and rather serious inconsistency so in his public conduct. I say so because I have seen this unfortunate fact being exploited in the Anglo-Indian press by interested parties.

Apart from the wider political aspect of this inconsistency, Sir Shah Nawaz owes it to himself personally to explain his conduct.

I was shown recently by one of his critics a small brochure published by the Bombay Government containing short biographical sketches of the members of the present Legislative Council. In that, Sir Shah Nawaz is stated to have earned his knighthood as a result of his "valuable" services as Chairman of the Bombay Simon Committee.—Yours etc.,

FAIRPLAY.
Poona, Sept. 10.

G. I. P. STRIKERS AND FEDERATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is well-known to the public that thousands of strikers have been thrown out of employment since the last strike and now there seems no further hope of their reinstatement. It is only due to the settlement arrived at between the Railway Board and Federation in February last. Messrs. Giri, Joshi, and Dewan Chimanlal chose to agree to the settlement which caused about five thousand strikers to lose their jobs permanently. Dewan Chamanlal had stated in a Railwaymen's journal of November 30 that he will not keep quiet unless he sees each and every striker re-instated. How he should forget to keep his word is really a mystery. The leaders who had taken active part in this movement, are silent on this subject. The attention of the public has been drawn to negotiations which took place between the Railway Board and A. I. R. F. at Simla on the 26th and 27th June 1931. The question of re-instatement of G. I. P. strikers was totally omitted when the question of retrenchment on all railways was considered. In the half yearly meeting in June and December last the Federation had taken up this question for discussion with the Railway Board and the same is not solved upto this time. The leaders who really look to the benefit of workers, should not act in this way. The Railwaymen's Federation should note that unless the question of the G. I. P. strikers is settled satisfactorily, there, will be no real union amongst the workers.—Yours, etc.,

"A SUFFERER."

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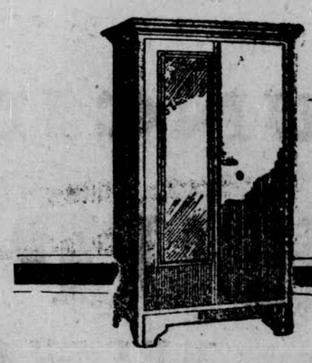

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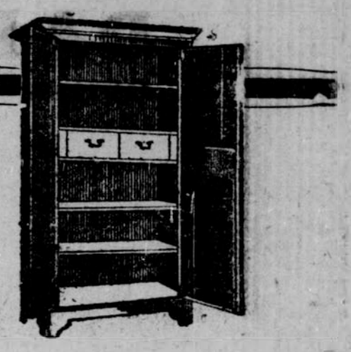

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION.

National flag salutation will be held on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at Kamathipura 6th Lane, in honour of the Ganpati Utsav. Mr. Narimanji will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS AT PORT OKHA.

The Steamer s. s. "Bandra" loaded here last week 500 tons cements for Karachi. The Steamer s. s. "City of Baroda" with 600 tons General Cargo from Liverpool and s. s. "Tapti" with 7000 tons coal from Calcutta are due to arrive before the end of this week. s. s. "Durenda" and s. s. "Neidenfels" are expected to arrive about 13th and 16th instants respectively.

FLAG SALUTATION.

The residents of the Mithwalla's chawl will perform the Flag Salutation ceremony at Dadar Main Road, Opposite Mosque tomorrow (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. (S. T. when Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, the Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. will preside and Sjt. Kanthi, S. B. Mhadeshwar. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, S. D. Acharya and others will speak. All are requested to attend.

PROHIBITION PROFAGANDA.

The Bhuleshwar Congress Committee has decided to arrange some lectures in its area for the benefit of the backward people residing in the "C" Ward especially with the aid of Magic Lantern to impress upon them the effective results of the evils of the drink. The first lecture of its kind was delivered by Mr. P. R. Muley, the Propaganda Officer, Co-operative Institute, on Thursday last.

CONFERENCE OF GYMNASTIC INSTITUTIONS

An Informal Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Young Men's Hindu Association was held on Saturday when it was resolved to celebrate Dasara day.

As a preliminary for the above a conference of representatives of all the Akhadas, Gymnasium and Physical Culture Institutes.

Those interested in this matter are requested to see or write to the Hon. Secretaries of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaum Back Road, between 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

ALL INDIA MUSLIM YOUTH LEAGUE.

The office of the All-India Muslim Youth League has been transferred to Aligarh.

Mr. Amiruddin Ahmed Kedwai will be working as the Secretary General.

It is proposed to establish its branches all over the country within this year.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Largs Bay" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 15th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China & Japan per s.s. "Iyo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Monday the 14th instant.

PUBLIC MEETING IN "C" WARD.

A public meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 16th inst. at 9-15 p.m. (S. T.) under the auspices of the 'C' Ward Congress Committee. Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, G. N. Desai, Manibhai Seth, Dalpatram Pathak, Vithaldas Bhagwandas, Gunvant Kapadia, Umashanker Dixit and others will address the meeting on "Coming Municipal Election and the Voters."

B. P. C. C. BULLETIN.

The Foreign Cloth Boycott and Swadeshi Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. regrets to note that merchants and dealers in foreign cloth have not responded, as they would be expected to, to the genuine efforts made by the Foreign Piece-Goods Export Company, Ltd., Bombay, to assist them in the disposal of the stock of foreign cloth. The Committee again draws the attention of such merchants and dealers to the afore-said organisation and ask them to avail themselves of the opportunity offered to them to dispose off their stock.

Information on the subject can be had from the secretary of the said company at the Ewart House, Fort, Bombay or from this Committee.

"CONGRESS "HARIJAN" MELA

As the Anti-Untouchability Committee of the B. P. C. C. has started a National Mela, it is decided that this 'Mela' will visit every Sarvajanik Ganesh Utsav in Bombay and give a short musical performance. It is likely that the 'Mela' may not be allowed at a few orthodox centres. In such cases it will not press for entry but return peacefully. Public are requested to welcome the Mela wherever it goes. Whatever donations will be received by the Mela will be credited to the Congress Fund earmarked for the upliftment for the "Harijan" (the so-called Depressed classes).

TALL SCORES ON PERFECT WICKET.

—:o:—

Sunday Cricket On Kennedy Sea-Face.

JAMSHETJI, THE PARSI BOWLER IN FORM.

A perfect wicket and ideal weather helped the batsmen to pile up tall scores on Sunday, when a number of matches were played, both on the Kennedy Sea Face and and the Esplanade Maidan.

Owing to lack of time the Parsi Gymkhana drew with the Nariman XI. Both the sides were represented by some well-known Quandrangular players. Playing first the Parsi Gymkhana collected a respectable total of 214 runs. Dastur played a breezy innings and hit 59 runs which included 8 four's. Palli Kapadia was another notable player who scored 30.

JAMSHETJI IN FORM.

R.J. Jamshedji, the left-hand Parsi bowler captured 5 wickets for a little less than 15 runs apiece. The Nariman XI replied with 135 runs for the loss of 6 wickets and the match ended in a draw. The first five wickets collapsed for a paltry score but Vajifdar, who has many times steered the Parsi team to victory, stepped into the create and together with S.P. Kapadia saved his side from a certain defeat. Vajifdar's prolific batting produced 57 runs and he was unbeaten to the end. His score included a sixer and 6 four's. N. D. Marshal was the successful bowler and took four wickets for 43 runs.

The following are the scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

D.P. Tata b Vajifdar	12
F.E. Kapadia c Vakharia b Vajifdar	30
J.D. Kumana l.b.w. b Vajifdar	24
N.D. Marshall c and b Jamshedji	4
M.P. Dalal c Kalapesi b Jamshedji	11
H.M. Contractor b Nariman	26
D.K. Kalapesi b Jamshedji	15
G.R. Dastur (not out)	59
F.M. Bharucha c Nariman b Jamshedji	4
E.S. Mistry b Jamshedji	0
A.B. Vakil l.b.w. b Patel	0
Extras	19
Total	214

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

H.J. Vajifdar	3 Wkts. for 45 runs.
M. Patel	1 Wkt. for 46 runs.
R.J Jamshedji	5 Wkts. for 73 runs.
L.P. Jai	0 Wkts. for 11 runs.
F.K. Nariman	1 Wkt. for 10 runs.

NARIMAN XI.

F.K. Nariman c Dastur b Marshall	5
Karani c and b Marshall	6
L.P. Jai c Tata b Marshall	5
M. Langrana b Mistry	9
R.J. Jamshedji c F. Kapadia b Marshall	7
H.J. Vajifdar (not out)	57
S.P. Kapadia c Bharucha b Vakil	34
F.R. Nariman, R.F. Vakharia, M. Patel and A.K. Santook (did not play)	
Extras	12
Total (for 6 Wkts.)	135

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

N.D. Marshall	4 Ws. for 43 Rs
E.S. Mistry	1 W. for 50 Rs
J.D. Kamana	0 W. for 16 Rs
A.B. Vakil	1 W. for 14 Rs

HINDU GYM. TROUNCE. LIBERAL ESPLANADE CLUB

Playing against the Hindu Gymkhana the Liberal Esplanade Cricket Club were trounced by 4 wickets and 18 runs. The Liberal put up a score of 172, but the Hindus exceeded this total when they were only 7 down. It was easily a batsmen's day and many players entered double figures Khot for the Liberals and Gharat for the Hindus scored 60 and 55 respectively.

Following are the scores:—

LIBERALS.

Major, c and b Munde, 5; Bambot, c Dongre, b Munde, 8; P. Mehta, c Udeshi, b Chury, 1; Dadiset, b Chury, 1; Havewalla, c Dongre, b Munde, 13; Khot, c Pandwal, b Munde, 60; Vevena D., c Nadkarni, b Chury, 37; Patel D., b Chury, 1; Shiganporia, c Pandwal, b Munde 5; Panthaki, not out, 6; Dadachanji, b Gharat, 15; Extras, 20. Total 172.

Bowling Analysis:—

A. D. Munde 5 wkts. for 55 runs; F. J. Chury 4 wkts. for 67 runs; R. J. Gharat 1 wkts. for 20 runs; R. G. Nadkarni 0 wkts. for 10 runs

HINDU GYMKHANA.

T. C. Udeshi, b Havewalla, 8; R. G. Nadkarni, run out, 20; K. R Paudwal, b Havewalla, 0; R. J Gharat, c and b Vevena, 55; P. J Chury, c Mehta, b Dadachanji, 22; B. Sherodkar, b Mehta, 34; A. D Munde, not out, 22; A. S. Hammad run out, 0; P. C. Dholakar, M. S Khadpe, and V. S. Dongre, did not bat; Extras, 29. Total for 7 wkts. 190.

Bowling Analysis:—

D. Patel 0 wkts for 45 runs; Havewalla 2 wkts. for 46 runs; Khot 0 wkts. for 11 runs; Dadachanji 1 wkts. for 25 runs; P. Mehta 1 wkts. for 20 runs; Vevena 1 wkts. for 5 runs.

ISLAM GYM. DRAW WITH BOMBAY CRICKETERS.

The match between the Islam Gymkhana and the Bombay Cricketers also ended in a draw. The Gymkhana scored 164 and the Bombay Cricketers replied with 95 runs for the loss of 6 wickets. Bacdawala, who was not out played a brilliant innings and his 49 included 7 four's. Kowshik, who was also unbeaten for 25 played faultless cricket.

The following are the scores;—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

M. Shafi b Dhabolkar	2
M. Mohiuddin b Dhabolkar	3
H. Khairaz c and b Gavankar	9
S.M. Kadri c Rao b Dhabolkar	25
A. Khairaz c Bhalerao b Gavankar	4
Barodawalla (not out)	49
A. Merchant b Wadekar	18
Shakoor c Dhumatkar b Wadekar	9
I. Merchant l.b.w. b Wadekar	8
A.A. Hakim b Wadekar	10
I.A. Ansari b Wadekar	11
Extras	16
Total	164

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Dhabolkar 3 Wkts. for 42 runs. Gavankar 2 Wkts. for 56 runs. Wadekar 5 Wkts. for 54 runs.

BOMBAY CRICKETERS.

S.S. Dongre b Mohiuddin	27
Kowshik (not out)	25
Bhalerao c Kadri b Khairaz	9
Wadekar c Kadri b Mohiuddin	7
Wagle c Khairaz b Hakim	22
Pawaskar b Mohiuddin	1
Dhumatkar V. b Hakim	0
Dhumatkar M. (did not bat)	0
Dhabolkar (not out)	3
Rao and Gavankar (did not bat)	
Extras	6
Total (for 6 Wkts.)	95

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

A.A. Hakim 2 Wkts for 22 runs. M Mohiuddin 3 Wkts for 48 runs. M Khairaz 1 Wkt. for 19 runs.

HINDU GYM. DEFEAT KHASTRIYA C. C.

The Hindu Gymkhana "B" defeated the Kshatriya C.C. by 4 wickets and 34 runs. The Kshatriya C.C. were out for a poor score of 61. P.R. Khedekar shattering 8 wickets for 29 runs The Gymkhana scored 98 for the loss of 7 wickets and won the match. Khedekar also scored well contributing 41.

Among other matches played was the one between the "Times of India" and Mackinons for the "Times of India" Shield Tournament. The following are the scores:—

The match resulted in a win for the "Times" by 47 runs. The following are the scores:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.

H.M. Wadia 40; A. Ezekiel 6; P. W. Kirtiker 15; L. Bunyan 0; C. Navaikar 8; Y.S. Keluskar 0; A.H. Coutinno 0; K.P. Mistry 5; V.S. Kasaikar 0; E.E. Jamon 4; K.V. Rao 1. Extras; Nil. Total 79.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bidaye 6 wickets for 30 runs. Parkar 4 wickets for 49 runs.

"TIMES OF INDIA."

Petty 18; Selvey 6; Warbrick 1; Bidaye 0; Fairman 30; Edwards 10, Khandekar 2; Kateli 2; Rajadhyaxa 6; Parkar 15; D. Deboo 24. Extras: 12. Total 126.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

K.P. Mistry 5 wickets for 35 runs. H.M. Wadia 2 wickets for 13 runs. L. Bunyan 2 wickets for 38 runs. V.S. Kasaikar 1 wicket for 5 runs.

YOUNG FRIENDS VS. FORT VIJAYA.

FORT VIJAYA C.

Udeshi 18; Kapadia 3; Bhaiya 1, Davker 6; Ved N.D. 54; Engineer 0; Desai 3; Jamnadas 2; V.L. Dalal (not out) 2. Rest did not bat. Extras: 31. Total for 8 wickets 120.

YOUNG FRIENDS.

D.F. Ugrankar 1; Ramchandra 14; C.H. Mitra 0; B.N. Sawant 1; D.R. Dandekar 49; N.V. Vaidya 3; B.J. Arondekar (not out) 13; W.L. Sawant 6. S.S. Thakur, K. T. Naik and N.D. Lovelikar did not bat. Extras: 8. Total for 7 wickets 98.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE VS. BHARAT XI.

The match resulted in a draw. Following are the scorts:—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Ellam 1; Merchant 10; Mehta 5; Palaya 4; Bhave 0; S. Gandhi 44 Wadia 6; Khairaz (not out) 19; Pallajina 4. Rest did not bat. Extras: nil. Total for 8 wickets 96.

BHARAT XI.

Bardey 16; Shah 11; Wania 2; Tantilal 20; Lakhani 0; Shroff 6; Borkar (not out) 0; Nanavatty 6. Rest did not bat. Extras: 6. Total for 7 wickets 67.

MUNICIPAL SPORTS CLUB VS. KHAR GYMKHANA.

Win for the former.

MUNICIPAL SPORTS CLUB.

S.D. Aras 1; S.A. Shete 58; V. A. Shete 2; Shebde 2; A.G. Kazi 0; V.N. Nadkarni 2; Dadarkar 2; Palekar (not out) 0. Extras: 11. Total for 7 wickets 78.

KHAR GYMKHANA.

Oza 5; Vijayaka 8; Vasaoda 8; M.G. Vora 0; T.J. Pradhan 0; Vora 1; R.L. Mehta 6; Buch 17; A. V. Mehta 3; B.M. Mehta (not out) 15. Extras: 13. Total for 9 wickets 76.

NEW CUSTOM C. C. VS. YOUNG BHANDARI CRICKETERS.

Win for Customs by 1 run.

NEW CUSTOMS C. C.

Shaikh 1; Kher 1; Desai 7; Hafiz 6; Kulkarni 0; Carvalho (not out) 25; Vengurlekar 2; Khersingh 0; Gupta 5; Kavtanker 5; Korde 1. Extras: 27. Total 80.

YOUNG BHANDARI CRICKETERS.

A.V. Malekar 7; K.R. Mayekar 5; L.R. Korgaokar 0; A.L. Bhonsale 37; L.V. Manjrekar 8; S.O. Mayekar 1; S.S. Kambli 8; B.D. Barasker 0; G.V. Kambli 1; S.B. Parulkar 6; S.B. Bilye 1. Extras: 5. Total 79.

DIE DEUTSCHE AKADEMIE MUNICH

Awards Stipend To Poona Head-Master For Studing In Germany

Mr. N. K. Gharpure, M.A.LL. B.S.T.C. a life meimber of the Saraswati Mandir Society and the Head master of the Society's Poona Night High School, is proceeding to Germany on the 22nd instant by the S. S. "Ganges". Mr. Gharpure has obtained a stripened from DIE DEAUTSCHE AKADEMIE, MUNICH in the shape of free tution, free board and free lodging tenable for one year. He means to study for Ph. D. in German Language at the Cologne University. It should be noted here that Mr. Gharpure is a grandson of the late Mr. Mahadavrao Kunte, who was a colleague of Jaggannath Shankershet and Mr. Bhau Daji in every field of social activity and had a great reputation as an Oriental scholar.

HELP THE FLOOD-STRICKEN!

Rastriya Stree-Sabha's Appeal

Most tragic accounts of the sufferings of women and children and men come from the districts of Bengal and Konkan, which have been visited by severe floods.

Thousands of these poor people have lost their little homes and every thing in them. They are without food, without clothing; children are dying of neglect and lack of nourishment, women have been reported to have put an end to their lives because of the unbearable hardships.

We appeal to all our brothers and sisters to help to relieve a little of this distress at least. No matter how small the contribution, every anna, every rupee will help to wipe off some tears. The Sabha has started a Fund and earnestly requests the public to send their contributions to the following Joint Secretaries. Shri Kusum Desai, Temple View, Hugh's Road, Shri Nargish Captain, Rashtriya Stree Sabha, 414, Girgaum Back Road.

Receipts will be sent for all sums exceeding Rs. 5/- if the donor will send full name and address, with the donation.

The following is the list of some donors. For Humanity Rs. 100/-; I may not see but I feel Rs. 100/-; Seren Dastor Rs. 100; Seren Jeejeebhoy Rs. 100.

Khadi Bazar At Bandra Fair.

(Through the Publicity Office, Vile Parle Camp).

A Khadi and Swadeshi exhibition was held at Santa Cruz, under the auspices of Village Congress Committee, on 5th and 6th instant. The sale proceeds of khadi for two days amount to Rs. 175 and of other swadeshi articles to Rs. 90. "Prohibition Day" was celebrated at Ghatkopar on Saturday the 5th instant under the auspices of Ghatkopar Prohibition Committee. A big procession was arranged in which persons of all casts and creeds participated. In presence of Abdulla Seth and other leaders from Vile Parle, Sjt. Ramniklal Mody hoisted the National Flag and performed the opening ceremony of 'Gandhi Parab'. Afterwards a meeting was held in Jain Upashraya under the presidentship of Sjt. Chhaganlal Diwawala, when Abdulla Seth and Ramniklal Mody spoke on prohibition. Some important resolution such illicit sale of toddy, as and harrasment and prosecution of picketing, were also passed.

Bhai Hirji, a foreign cloth dealer in Mulund, sealed his stock of foreign cloth in persuance of the wishes of local Congressmen.

The Vile Parle Vanarsena joined the prabhat-feri organised by the village Congress Committee and at the end of prabhatferi the Flag-hoisting ceremony was performed at the hands of Seth Abdulla, under the auspices of the Vanar Sena.

The Bandra Village Congress Committee has declared to hold a Khadi Bazar on the occasion of Christian fair at Mount Mary from 13th to 20th instant where khadi and swadeshi goods, suitable to the taste of Christian, will be exhibited for sale. The management of the Bazar will be entrusted to Christian ladies.

By the co-ordinate efforts of the Local Congress Committee and Navajivan Sangh of Bombay, Khaddar is hawked in Bandra on every Sunday. (Weather permitting).

JATIN DAY IN BOMBAY.

His Supreme Sacrifice For Prison Reform.

The "Jatin" Day was celebrated all over the city. There were half a dozen public meetings in different parts of the city convened under the auspices of various associations.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens was held on the Chaupatty sands on Sunday afternoon to celebrate the "Jatin Day". Sjt. K. M. Munshi presided over the meeting and Messrs. S. K. Patil, G. N. Desai and others delivered speeches on the life mission of Jatindas.

In his opening address, Mr. Munshi narrated the incidents that preceded the glorious sacrifice of Jatin in the cause of the Motherland. The future historian, he said, would write the name of Jatin in letters of gold. A memorial by a liberated India would be the only fitting tribute to the great martyrdom of Jatin.

Sjt. Patil observed that Jatin died that India might live not as a slave country but as free nation. To-day in the turmoil of war they might not rightly appraise the worth of Jatin but when the account of Swaraj would come to be written Jatin's name would perhaps be first on the credit side.

DIED FOR THE COUNTRY.

Mr. G. N. Desai paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Jatin. He died for the country.

The meeting terminated amidst 'Jatindas-ki-jai."

JINNAH HALL MEETING.

Another meeting was held at the Jinnah Hall on Sunday afternoon to celebrate the "Jatin Day". There was a large gathering present. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presided and Messrs. Y. J. Mehetally and Punala addressed the meeting. The speakers paid warm tributes to Jatin for the tremendous self-sacrifice he had made in the cause of his country. The death that he had died was the death of the martyr. Jatin died to abolish the vicious system of classification in the jails. The great purpose of his death was not yet served because still the same system of discrimination was in existence. It was their duty to crush that system. That was Jatin.

The meeting dispersed after several speakers had spoken.

NAUJOWANS CELBERATE JATIN DAY.

(From A Correspondent.)

The Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Bombay celebrated the death anniversary of Jatindra Nath Das by holding a procession and a meeting on the Chawpatty. The procession started from the Azad Maidan at 5 p.m. and passed through Kalbadevi, Thakurdwar, and Girgaum. Throughout the way shout of "Inquilab Zindapad", "Jatin Das Zindabad", were being raised.

Mr. Tayab Shaikh presided over the meeting.

KEEPING JATIN'S MEMORY ALIVE.

Mr. Jamiat Singh moved the following resolution:—This meetings pays its respectful homage to the sacred memory of Jatin Das and calls upon the people to carry on the ceaseless fight against British Imperialism as the only way of commemorating his memory.

Sardar Jamyat Singh said that the leaders of the Congress had so far forgotten the revolutionary fighters like Jatin that they have to time pass resolutions about him or to hold public meetings to keep his memory. Jatin laid down his life to secure better treatment for political prisoners while its advantage was available only to a few big Congress leaders who were placed in the A or B Class while ordinary Congress volunteers were rotting in the C Class.

Mr. Laljee Pendse and Messrs. Chotubhai and P. R. Lele supported the motion.

The resolution was put to vote and was carried unanimously.

Mr. Sheikh put the following resolution from the Chair:—"This meeting condemns the sentence of death passed against three Lahore accused for conspiracy to murder the Governor.

WORKERS CONDEMN GOVT.'S REPRESSIVE POLICY.

(From A Correspondent).

A well-attended meeting of the workers was held at Lal Baug on Saturday under the auspices of the Young Workers League, to condemn the policy of repression pursued by the Government, by arresting several prominent members of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha leaders of the Trade Union movement, and sentencing three Punjab youths to death and Mr. Gogate to eight years' hard labour.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Amonker, Abdu l Rashid Ibrahim, Kulkarni, and Chavan.

The speakers said that Indian masses ought not expect any mercy on the strength of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Imperialism is taking the offensive against Labour movement because it was aware of the latter's dynamic potentialities. As a reply to such high-handedness, the speakers called upon the workers to organise themselves and remain in readiness for the coming struggle.

80 DEATHS FROM CHOLERA

Warning Against Thana Milk

Dr. J. C. Nerurkar, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, writes:—

The public are informed that some villages round about Thana are infected with Cholera and the attaeks in these villages upto date are reported to be 80.

As a considerable quantity of milk and green vegetables from these villages are imported into Bombay City every day, the public are advised not to use such milk and vegetables without being properly boiled or cooked.

MAGISTRATE CONDEMNS HANDCUFFING OF PRISONER IN COURT

"There is no necessity for an accused to be handcuffed in the court unless the man is violent" this was the remark addressed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the police on Thursday when a pleader complained that his client was being subjected to the indignity of being handcuffed in the court room.

Dalpathbhai Desai, who was arrested by the police, on suspicion in connection with a theft of some gold from a jeweller's shop at Mumbadevi was placed on remand application. The Magistrate granted the remand for a week and the suspect was taken to the lock-up.

HANDCUFFING PRISONER.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, who defended the man, approached him to get his signature on the "vakalatnama" when he noticed a police constable handcuffing him. Mr. Desai immediately brought the incident to the notice of the court and said "What business has the Police to handcuff a man, who is prepared to offer bail and who is a respectable man. Unless the police fear that he will run, it is not right for them to subject my client to the indignity of being handcuffed".

The Magistrate made inquiries into the matter and passed the remark that while in Court it was not necessary for an accused person to be handcuffed.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS & DESHPANDE

Why He Does Not Render Account

Mr. S. Mukunda Lall, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, writes under date September 7:—

My attention has been drawn to a statement made by Dr. Bhupendra Nath Dutta in the "Advance" dated 29th July, in which he writes as follows:—

"Again the constant reiteration of false charges against Mr. Deshpande by Mr. Bose and his hirelings that were never formed or the accounts that were never asked of him in any of the meetings of the Executive Council of A. I. T. U. C., betray the sign of a baffled ambition, hence this impotent rage."

The Executive Council in its session on the 7th June, passed unanimously a resolution asking Mr. S. V. Deshpande, the then General Secretary to prepare the draft Annual Report of the year 1930-31 and to present it, with the audited annual accounts for the same year for consideration by the Executive Council at its next meeting and adoption at the open session in Calcutta. Dr. Bhupendra Nath, Vice-Chairman, presided over this session (the Chairman being absent), in which the above resolution was moved by Mr. Ameth Bandhu Dutta Dr. Dutta immediately remarked that since it was a non-contentious resolution, it could be moved from the Chair and accordingly he declared the resolution carried.

NO RESPONSE.

If, however, Dr. Dutta refers to the explanation demanded from Mr. Deshpande for not submitting accounts of the money, viz., Rs. 2,350 advanced to him by the former Treasurer Mr. Ghwala. I would mention that reminders were sent to Mr. Deshpande times without number and the report of the Auditors will corroborate what I say. The Auditors' report was duly published and an official letter was sent to Mr. Deshpande but yet there is no response.

May I request Dr. Dutta, who holds brief for his co-worker to prevail upon him even now to submit the accounts in the best interests of this public institution and the movement in general. He would also do well if he asks Mr. Deshpande to submit further the accounts for the money he received from time to time as affiliation fee, and subscriptions towards the A.I.T.U.C., Bulletin, for which complaints are being received in the office of the Congress.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CHOWPATTY.

Imposing Ceremony In Bombay.

Under the auspices of the Prabhat Phery Sangh of the B. P. C. C. an impressive ceremony was performed on the Chaupaty sands on Sunday morning when Sjt. Nagindas Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C., hoisted the National Flag in the presence of a large gathering. More than 50 Prabhat Pheries from all parts of the city participated in the function. A large number of Sevikas clad in "Kesari" uniform kept the proceedings lively by their songs.

"FLAG OF A SLAVE NATION."

Precisely at 7-30 a batch of Hindhstani Seva Dal Sevikas Sang the "Vande Mataram" at the conclusion of which Mr. Nagindas Master unfurled the National Flag amidst thunderous applause. Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Master recounted the immense sacrifices the country and especially the city of Bombay had made for the flag. The prestige of the flag was so immense now that none would dare to insult it any more. With all that glory it was the flag of a slave nation. That stigma they must wipe out and the only way to do it was to ceaselessly keep on the fight of freedom that they had started.

Mrs. Kantaben Khandwalla who spoke next said they must stand behind the Flag which Mahatma Gandhi had taken with him to England. He must return a representative of a free nation.

Prof. D. R. Gharpure, who appeared on the platform after a long lapse of time, was cheered by the audience. In his speech he narrated the incident at Aden and said that wherever Mahatmaji went the "National Flag of India was honoured.

ENLIST AS CONGRESS VOLUNTETRS.

Sjt. S. K. Patil then appealed to the volunteers to sign the new pledge form of the Congress and enrol themselves as Congress volunteers. He explained the new rules passed by the Working Committee for the reorganisation of the Congress volunteer crops and announced that from the 15th of this month there would be training classes opened by the B. P. C. C. The arrangements for the examination were also complete and they should take advantage of them as early as possible.

B. P. C. C.

To-day's Meeting.

The ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the month of September will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office to consider the following agenda:

1. Statement of accounts.
2. Suggestions for Presidential election for the next session of the Congress.
3. Items from August Agenda adjourned to this meeting.
4. Dr. B. P. Sukle's resolution:

In pursuance of the Congress resolution of Foreign Cloth Boycott through Khaddar and in view of the enormous stock collected at the various Khaddar centres the Bombay P. C. C. requests all District Congress Committees to organise Khadi Pherries and Khadi Week and requests all the Associations and public spirited citizens to help the sale of Khaddar and thus directly help the cause of peasants, unemployed and famine stricken people. The Bombay P. C. C. appoints 7 members (to be named) on the Khaddar Sub-Committee.

5. Any other emergent business allowed by the chair.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1931.

CRERAR'S LITTLE HAND-BOOK

A publication issued by the Home Department, Government of India, which will, we are sure, be regarded by the public as 'Crerar's Little Handbook" to promote the official campaign to muzzle the Indian Press, was released to the Press on Friday last. This document which bears the title "Extracts from newspaper articles relating to incitement to terrorist crime or the eulogy of those concerned in such crime" was, as was revealed by the special correspondent of an Anglo-Indian journal, first supplied to the members of the Assembly and when this subterranean propaganda was assumed to have done its work, released, some days after, to the Press. The Tchinovink or Tchinovinks responsible for the compilation must have a bizzare conception of what a newspaper article is. A perusal of the volume shows that it is mainly compiled of extracts from various journals which report proceedings of meetings relating to Bhagat Singh. Very few expressions of editorial views are given. So far as we are concerned a report of a Bombay meeting published by us on March 25 is given in full, as also an announcemen that "a procession of women will start at 3 p.m. from Morarbaug, Bhuleshwar to-day (Wednesday) and proceed to Madhav Baug, where a prayer meeting will be held." Speeches were to be made at this meeting about Bhagat Singh and "the duty before us". Another extract from this journal reports a meeting held at Azad maidan when "a silver casket containing the ashes of Sardar Bhagat Singh and his comrades was exhibited to the audience". A third extract is the reproduction of an A. P. message from Lahore dated April 6, which states that a Committee was appointed "to inquire into Bhagat Singh's cremation and that the public was invited to give evidence."

If any proof were needed, that the new Press Bill is to be an engine of repression in the hands of the bureaucracy to muzzle that section of the Press in India which is an eyesore to officialdom, it is provided in the manner in which this "Handbook" is compiled. We notice that the "Times of India" on page 10 of its issue of March 25 reports the meeting quoted in the official publication which we have reported in fuller detail, and that on page 9 of its issue of April 7, it also gives a short account of the event in Bombay for reporting which the "Chronicle" is pilloried. The "Statesman" also in its issues of March 25 and March 28 gives news relating to Bhagatsingh and Sukhdev but curiously neither of these journals finds a place in the official publication. We hold that it is the legitimate business of a newspaper to publish news and the Indian as well as the Anglo-Indian Press is entitled to report every piece of news the veracity of which it has had reasonable opportunity to make sure This point, it will be recalled, was emphasised by Lord Irwin in his reply to the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, when it protested against the Press Ordinance. That the publication of such news is regarded by officialdom as "incitement to violence" is a sufficient indication that the new legislation will be used to suppress independent Indian journalism.

But the significant feature of the publication is its mass attack on the Indian Press. Can the Home Member or his advisors say that it is an "excitement to terrorist crime" when a newspaper publishes an announcement that the women of Bombay are to hold a meeting at Madhav Baug and pray? The files of the "Chronicle" bear abundant evidence that the public of this city repeatedly expressed its conviction that non-violence was the sheet-anchor of India's struggle, at the numerous meetings it has held to condemn terrorism. We have, as every decent newspaper is naturally expected to do, condemned terrorist crime warning the public that the only path of political salvation was the path indicated by Gandhiji and adopted by the Congress a path to which India must hold. The new Press Bill is an entirely superfluous piece of proposed legislation, particularly in view of the fact that Government can and do arraign a person under section 124-A for "incitement to violence". The Assembly must reject the measure forthwith and foil officialdom's move to arm itself with a new weapon against the Indian Press.

NO TRUCE, NO PEACE

Despite the continued propaganda of the British Tory Press against Mahatma Gandhi, the reception, the British people accorded to him, seems to have been most cordial and about as demonstrative as one could expect on a wet chilly day. The Government only betrayed petty-mindedness in not deputing either the Premier or the Secretary of State to receive him. In welcoming him to the Friends' Meeting, Mr. Lawrence Housman conveyed the cordial assurance of unconditional goodwill of all friends for the cause which he represented. And, amidst ringing applause Gandhiji replied with characteristic candour that the cause which he represented was "unadulterated freedom for the dumb and semi-starved millions of India." With his equally characteristic humour he added that the British Budget could not be said to be fully or honestly balanced till the Budget between Britain and India was balanced. As for himself, he said: "I believe in Peace, but not in the peace, which demands the sacrifice of honour, but in the peace, which will vindicate honour." Speaking more specifically in an interview with Reuter, Gandhiji remarked that while the British Government with its 'staggering domestic problems" was hardly likely "to take the responsibility for refusing India's demands, with the consequent renewal of Civil Disobedience and Boycott, he on his part would not assume the responsibility for the renewal of the struggle until every possibility of peace was exhausted."

How the British Government will respond to this assurance will be clear in the next few weeks. Gandhiji himself predicts that if the R.T. Conference survives the first fortnight's differences on fundamentals, it might last till 15th November. It is, however, hardly conducive to the success of the Conference that it should be carried on in an atmosphere of distrust and conflict. A truce having been declared to create a peaceful atmosphere for the success of the peace negotiations, it is up to the Government here to see that the Truce obligations are duly discharged by all subordinate local Governments and all their subordinate officials. It appears from the proceedings of the Congress Working Committee that official breaches of the Delhi Agreement are increasing rather than decreasing. The Committee, on its part, has endorsed the Simla Settlement and has displayed exemplary self-restraint in asking Provincial Committees to try as far as possible to obtain relief, in cases of official breaches of the Delhi Agreement, from the representatives of the local Government concerned. In a Press interview the Congress President states: "On our part, we must stand by the Agreement to which our leader pledged the Nation's word of honour at Delhi and Simla. Despite trying circumstances which may arise in certain centres owing to action by Government officials, Congress workers and people must be strict and prompt in fulfilling their responsibilities." Even where no alternative may be left for securing relief except that of defensive direct action, "it has been enjoined," says the President, that "no step in that direction must be taken without posting me with all facts and securing my consent." It is clear that Congress leaders are decided on exhausting all peaceful measures for obtaining redress before resorting to direction action.

Where direct action can only be in the form of restricted defensive Satyagraha, it is obvious that few will resort to it without cause and deliberation. No one courts the prison or a lathi charge or eviction for the fun of it, though wanton prosecutions, lathi-charges and other forms of coercion have been common enough in the past and coercion in some form or measure persists even now despite the Delhi and Simla Agreements. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru pointed out in a Press interview that in the single district of Muttra in U. P. in August "over 2,000 processes were issued against poor peasants and the cattle of the tenantry had been attached in large numbers," and that "prominent workers were being removed one after another under Section 108, Cr. P. Code." Things seem to be little better in the Frontier Province, not to speak of the high-handed attempt to gag the Nationalist Press in all the Provinces. We trust all these glarini breaches of the Truce terms have been duly communicated to Gandhiji for such action as he may deem fit to take thereon in London. Whatever the "Times" may say to the contrary he is India's true plenipotentiary and needs to be fully informed, at every peace move, what has been the fate of his past Pacts with the Government. We have no doubt he will impress upon the British Government that there can be no meaning in discussing new Pacts when the old ones are being trifled with by their agents in India.

PRIVILEGED TRADERS

In the recent controversy on the subject of equality of trading rights between Indians and non-Indians, one of the claims put forward by the representatives of British commercial interests is that they enjoy no privileges or special advantages as compared to their Indian fellow-subjects and that their vested interests in India are based on sheer ability and energy. It is common knowledge, however, that not merely in the realm of civil administration and the army or in respect of criminal trials but also in the sphere of trade and industry, the British commercial community enjoys numerous privileges in practice which are denied to Indians. Such privileges may not always be capable of being rendered into legal terms or specific principles; none-the-less they are real and operative. The impact of British administration on the economic life of the country is perversive and in various imperceptible ways such as through racial amnities, social contact, consciousness of common interests and the like, the governmental system helps to promote the economic interests of Britishers.

For, the very fact that the Britishers in this country belong to the ruling race constitutes a fundamental privilege which is not less real because its operation is often ubiquitous. After all, the origins of the present system of Government in India lie in commercial venture and economic motive so that the fiscal outlook and policy of the East India Company are, in a real sense, inherited by New Delhi. It is necessary, therefore, to study the origins of the Company's rule in India and see how the foundations of the British Raj were laid. It is also essential to examine the privileged position occupied by the Britishers at the present day in the sphere of industry and trade. This two-fold task has been performed in the series of articles which appeared some time ago in "Young India" and have been opportunely republished in the form of a pamphlet by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

It will be seen on a perusal of these articles that they contain no polemics, no vague generalities, no sweeping assertions. They contain a bare statement of facts. The brief introductory portion traces historically how the vested interests of the Britishers in India came to be established and how political power has been used as a lever to further economic interests. Concrete instances are then given of the manifold ways in which Indians are subjected to discrimination in their own country, whether it is cotton or jute, railways or shipping, coal mines or tea plantations, banking or insurance, contract work or public utility companies. These instances are not, and are not meant to be, exhaustive, but are merely illustrative. Although they cover a wide field, they could be multiplied a hundred-fold. But they are typical and characteristic, indicating the definite racialism which permeates the whole gamut of administration and the entire economic life of the country. These examples serve to show that the British in this country are privileged traders and their political dominance secures and ensures them innumerable real privileges in every sphere of economic activity. The Calcutta Indian Chamber of Commerce have done a service in republishing these articles in order to focus public attention on a vital question. The subject has a close bearing on the question of equality of trading rights between Britishers and Indians and it is necessary that this fundamental question should be examined from all aspects. The pamphlet is an important and useful contribution which will assist the formulation of informed opinion on the subject.

Trifles.

"The time of the wise". I heard a local cynic say to an assemblage of social welfare workers, businessmen and other "busy" bodies, some time ago, "is spent in repairing the mischief wrought by the good".

* * *

And we all felt flattered. We were, of course, the "wise".

* * * *

But there is competition in our work elsewhere. Those "practical", 'wise' persons in London, the "Indian Empire Society", have issued a manifesto telling the British Nation that democracy is dangerous for India. They propose reforms, with "safeguards"—so that the mischief of "Gandhi the Good" may to a certain extent be repaired.

* * *

And imagine the horror of it. The British people have suffered lately from floods, political upheavals, and appeals to be "thrilled" over the cult of nudity said to be fashionable on the Continent and now—here is what they will not escape.

* * *

Let me tell you in the language of Gilbert Frankau—You know, the man who writes fiction.

* * * * *

He warns his countrymen—about "that particular voice"—Gandhi's voice. "From that particular voice in our Imperial Bedlam there will be no escape" says Frankau.

* * * * *

Britons, beware of the consequences. The prophet warns—"But, if having listened, we obey the voice of this particular charmer, then indeed we can roll up the flag of Empire."

* * * * *

I wonder what Gandhiji will do when through the intercession of friends he meets Rothermere and Churchill.

* * *

Will they say to him—"Here, Gandy, what do you mean by this "stunt"? We shan't roll up the flag of Empire. You may as well understand that—and quit."

* * *

Probably the Press Lord may add: "I say, don't quit-not immediately. I like that phrase of yours 'minus fours'—Let my men "shoot" you in as many poses as possible. There is money in that".

WITH GANDHIJI ON THE "RAJPUTANA"

—:o:—

EGYPT'S TRIBUTE TO INDIA'S LEADER

—:o:—

S. S. "RAJPUTANA".
On Way to Port Said.
September 6.

(From Our Correspondent.)

As I wrote on Wednesday last a rousing reception awaited Mahatmaji at Aden. It was very early on Thursday morning that we reached the shores but the whole Peninsula—men, women and children—had kept awake the previous night to welcome Mahatmaji's launch in the port. It seemed as if all roads in Aden led to the pier. It was significant to notice in the mixed crowd of Mussalmans, Parsees and Hindus a large number of Arabs, Somalis, Syrians, Greeks, Jews and even a section of the Anglo-Indian community. As Mahatmaji stepped on the pier, the crowd vociferously cheered him. None of the other delegates to the Round Table Conference who are Congressmen accompanied Mahatmaji as a word was brought to the ship that at the function arranged to welcome them the hoisting of the National Flag was prohibited by the Resident. In his misguided zeal, the Political Agent had called upon the organisers to hoist only the Union Jack. The first thing, however, that Mahatmaji did was to explain to the Chairman of the Reception Committee the terms of the Delhi Settlement, according to which the National Flag had received an honoured place. When this was conveyed to the Political Agent, he had no hesitation to withdraw the order. Only after this Mahatmaji proceeded to the spacious 'shamiana' erected on the grounds of the Parsee 'Agyari', where once again the various communities had gathered to have his 'darshan'. The management of the function was in the hands of a band of hundred young enthusiasts, who had mobilised themselves into a volunteer corps under the command of Mr. Aziz Laljee—the never-to-be forgotten comrade of the Bombay Youth League whose honour he kept by courting jail when the organisation was last year declared unlawful.

ADDRESS AT ADEN.

In the presence of nearly 3,000 people amongst whom were a number of Arabs and Somalis the Address and a purse of £350 were presented to Mahatmaji amidst wild cries of "Inquilab Zindabad", and 'Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai."

In thanking the residents of Aden for the welcome and the purse, Mahatmaji said that he recognised the event of the morning as drawing the residents of Aden and India into a closer bond of 'camaraderie'. In honouring him and his other colleagues of the Congress—Mrs. Naidu and Pundit Malaviya (who, by the way attended the function only when informed that the National Flag was given its rightful place), he believed that it was the honour of the Congress, which was the paramount political organisation fighting for the freedom of the exploited masses. The purse that he had the pleasure of accepting was therefore to be used in the service of the 'Daridranarayan' of India which the Congress represented. Mahatmaji then referred to the "little hitch over the National Flag" and maintained that it was not possible for him to conceive of any meeting or function in support of the Congress or its representative without due recognition of and

(Continued on Page 8).

LONDON LETTER.

DIE-HARD PRESS AT WORK IN MISREPRESENTING INDIAN CONDITIONS.

(BY AIR MAIL.)

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.

More details with regard to the second settlement between the Viceroy and Gandhiji appeared in the Press here during the early part of this week. The reports are worded in such a way that they leave the impression on the public mind that the Government of India, through firm and unyielding in policy, whittled down Gandhiji's demands to one solitary enquiry into the circumstances of the collection of revenue in various villages in the Surat district. Furthermore, it is stated that as the enquiry is to be conducted by the Collector of Nasik the Government of India have not consented to anything more than normal official routine.

GANDHIJI'S GENEROUS ATTITUDE.

As the full accounts of this settlement both from the Government and the Congress side have not appeared in the Press columns here it is difficult to judge the real outcome of the settlement. One thing above all is clear. Mahatma Gandhi from the beginning asked for a proof of the sincerity of the Government. He feels convinced now that the Government have furnished such a proof. He has, therefore, not stopped to split hairs. He has felt that his request was complied with in spirit at least, however cleverly the Government may have worded the settlement in an attempt to "save face."

A number of delegates to the Round Table Conference have already reached London. Others, who started simultaneously, have broken their journey at Paris to see the Colonial Exhibition.

The general trend of interviews granted to the Press by the delegates who have reached this country manifests satisfaction at the emergence of a National Government in Great Britain. Sir Samuel Hoare's charge of the India Office has also been welcomed.

ANTI-INDIAN INDIAN.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy made his usual deplorable display of bureaucratic intellect. The pitiable exposition of his views during the sittings of the Hilton-Young Commission foreshadowed the utterances that he made here. While the whole country is groaning under the crushing burden of the debts incurred by the rulers without the slightest heed to the unanimous protest in the country, Sir Maneckji is already talking of further Sterling Loan, or a series of Loans, to "an aggregate of not least fifty million pounds" Sir Maneckjee has not stopped at that either. Pretending to represent the people of India, he has had the audacity to say "it would be essential for the new Indian constitution to include most stringent financial safeguards". Sir Maneckjee represents nobody. He is on the Conference merely as a mouthpiece of those who have put him there. Nevertheless, whatever may be the views expressed at the Round Table Conference the Indian commercial community has wisely thrown off the responsibility of pledging itself implicitly to the findings of the second Round Table Conference. The intentions of the Government were quite apparent when the names of the representatives of the Indian commercial opinion were made known. And true to expectations, Sir Maneckjee has already started early in the day to show his true colours.

MISREPRESENTATION.

The Extremist Press have been at great pains to concoct stories of grave internal trouble in India due to Mahatma Gandhi's absence from the scene. Yet they are at a loss to cite definite instances of upheaval. Feeble attempts are made to magnify minor squabbles in the North West. The admittedly better discipline and equipment, and the increasing numerical strength of "Red Shirts" are greatly feared as full of potential trouble.

BRITAIN'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

With regard to the internal situation in this country, the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the official Labour Party have been kept busy by the necessity of immediate consideration of such questions as have cropped up from the repercussions of the great upheaval in the political ferment. Mr. MacDonald has been asked by his constituency to resign his office. Mr. Snowden has announced his decision of not standing for further election to the Parliament after the regime of the present Government comes to an end. Mr. Thomas's leave of absence has been withdrawn by the National Union of Railwaymen. As an alternative to dismissal Mr. Thomas had to resign his post from a body whose existence and growth had been his life-work. The political future of Mr. MacDonald and his Labourite supporters remains a matter of conjecture.

In the meanwhile Parliament resumes sittings on the 8th of September instead of the 20th of October. The budget speech by Mr. Snowden is scheduled for next Thursday.

The second list of Ministerial appointments practically completes the list of office-bearers under the National Government. Certain minor offices, however, are not intended to be filled up for the time being. The present Government, therefore, is so far made up of 30 Conservative, 12 Liberal and 8 Labour Ministers.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Difference.

In their statement of objects and reasons, the Government of India have appealed to International Law, "modern systems of Law" and the English Common Law to justify the introduction of the Foreign Relations Bill. We are told, solemnly told, that "libels against heads of foreign Governments" are punishable in every country in the interest of International Peace and good-will and that "the English Common Law punishes such libels on the ground that they imperil the peaceful relations of His Majesty's Government with Foreign States." All this is perfectly admirable. But there are certain other connected points which have been conveniently ignored. British newspapers have said worse things of, for instance the head of the Soviet Government of Russia, on the one hand, and that of the Fascist Government on the other, than Indian papers have said of any head of a Foreign State. But no British newspaper has yet been punished for "libel." The fact is that conditions in Britain attaching to the interpretation and determination of "libel," or for that matter any law, are different from those in India. And that makes all the difference between the provisions of the English Common Law and Mr. Howell's Foreign Relations Bill.

A Hard Task.

The Constitution which the new Spanish Government has devised for the acceptance of the Cortes contains features illustrative of the determination of the Republican elements in Spain which have now won undoubted ascendancy over the reactionary sections of the population, to get rid, once and for all, of the incubus of interference by the Church in political affairs. It also recognises the necessity of giving women in Spain that voice in the counsels of the nation for which their leaders like Senhora Victoria Kent had long and vainly pleaded. The Cortes will also have the opportunity of providing a solution to the long-standing quarrel between the Catalonian separatists and the Madrid Republican reformists. The new Constitution recognises the demand for autonomy on the part of Catalonia and three other principalities. But even with the passage of the new Constitution by the Cortes and the consciousness that it possesses that the main body of public opinion is on its side, it will be a hard task for the new Government to fight the forces of reaction. The latter have finance at their command and sympathy from abroad.

A Political Question.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of Shipping Knowledge and under the presidentship of Sjt. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Prof. S. R. Davar made out a strong case for an Indian Mercantile Marine and generally for India's political right to protect Indian shipping and all other key industries. The Indian Legislature, he said, and no alien authority, should be the final judge as to what industry is a basic or key industry. To those who set up anti-discrimination cry Prof. Davar gave a good retort saying: "Whenever European friends ask us not to discriminate against them, they are in fact actually discriminating against us by creating a sort of perpetual monopoly in their hands of a good many of our important industries which they manage to obtain control of—thanks to the most favourable conditions under which they began work here." Sjt. Purshotamdas too emphasised the political aspect of the question and remarked: "The political side can act either as a handicap or as a fillip to the industry as the case may be." The present system of government is the biggest handicap and no real fillip is possible without real self-rule.

A Warning.

Maung Maung Ji, the Anti-Separationist Burmese leader, who left Bombay for London last week in connection with the Round Table Conference, did well to give a timely warning to the Burmese public regarding the financial and other dangers of separation. Repudiating the apparently rosy conclusions of the Howard-Nixon Committee, Mr. Maung Ji said: "The gain in revenue, as it is put in the memorandum, will not certainly cover the total national expenditure of separated Burma and we shall be forced to spend many times the supposed gain. Burma will be poorer after separation. The economic prospects are gloomy enough, but more gloomy still are her political prospects." The Burmese people will, no doubt, beware of divided strength in facing their country's troubles, political as well as economic. Besides, the proper time for them to choose between separation and continuance of Indian connection is after the Federal scheme is worked out in detail and they form some idea of the comparative benefits of separation and of autonomous membership of the Federation. In any case they should refuse to be hustled by British vested interests.

"IF WE LISTEN TO GANDHI, WE SHALL LOSE INDIA"

—:o:—

Congress "Only A Collection Of Voluble Self-Seekers"

GILBERT FRANKAU SAYS ENGLISHMEN WILL CONTINUE TO GOVERN INDIA.

Under the caption "The Man with a load of mischief" Gilgert Frankau writes in the "Sunday Chronicle":—

Shortly after the war it was decided by our Imperial Councillors, acting in their Imperial wisdom, that the time had come to rouse the natives of India from their "pathetic contentment." And as a result of this wisdom the figure of Mahatma Gandhi is now looming over India like a great, sinister shadow.

A few days ago we were led to believe that this man Gandhi was coming to London to take part in the Round Table Conference that is to thrash out the question of India's future. We were told he was to travel third-class, neatly attired in a loin cloth of native manufacture, accompanied by two white goats from which he was to draw his simple sustenance during his sojourn in our midst.

But now Gandhi is not so certain. Owing to some disagreement with the Government about the collection of taxes, he threatens to boycott the London conference and to continue his agitation more bitterly than ever from his native shores.

"PACIFIC NONSENSE."

The mere suggestion that Gandhi should come to London—with or without his goats—was hailed by a certain section of our community as a triumph of pacific idealism. Once again those of us who still preserve some sense of the realities will be howled down with oratory about the self-determination of peoples, about India's destiny, and about our two nations (not that India is, or ever can be, a nation!) marching hand in hand down the primrose-bordered path which leads to the millennium.

Only a few days ago one egregious young gentleman who has emerged into the limelight by throwing a spot or so of mud at the school which did not succeed in educating him, told us through the Press that he considers this Gandhi to be the modern embodiment of the spirit of Christianity. "He is a true mystic," says this young gentleman, and many others of the same ilk, equally misled by the goats and the fancy dress, are suffering under a similar delusion.

Whatever else Gandhi is, he is no fool. Step by step, trading alternately on the economic distress which is the heart of our Indian problem, and the pusillanimity of our Imperial Councillors, he has succeeded in making himself a power. Already he has negotiated with the Viceroy, who is still regarded in India as the personal representative of our Raj. Now he is invited to negotiate in the heart of the Empire itself.

He was to have come to London as representative of the Indian Congress. And because the unenlightened people of this country regard the Congress in question as a Parliament, whereas it is only a collection of voluble self-seekers, the consequences of such a visit may be fraught with more disaster for us than another European war.

"IMPERIAL BEDLAM".

We have got to listen to him, of course, even though he decides not to come to London. From that particular voice in our Imperial Bedlam there will be no escape. But if, having listened, we obey the voice of this particular charmer, then indeed we can roll up the flag of Empire and settle down to being a second-class nation with five million unemployed on our hands, until such time as famine reduces our population by one-half.

For if we listen to Gandhi we shall lose India. And if we lose India we shall be thrown out, neck and crop, from the East. And once we are thrown out from the East, the disintegration of our Empire will be as certain as the drop in our cotton exports, already serious enough.

Gandhi, and he makes no bones about it, wants India for the Indians. He knows—and so do the native Indian cotton manufacturers—that once he can get rid of the British there will be fat pickings between Peshawar and Tuticorin.

Whether or no Gandhi himself desires any share in those pickings is immaterial to my arguments. He may be a mere fanatic with political leanings. Or he may be as has been suggested in more than one authoritative quarter—one of the shrewdest native politicians who ever lived. The fact remains, however, that if we listen to him our dominion over India will be lost. And once that happens, India herself will return to that welter of bloodshed and corruption which she was before we came.

Whether or no Gandhi himself desires this, is again immaterial to the argument. But you have only to read the report of the Simon Commission to realise that India is still a thousand years away from self-determination, and that if once we abdicate from the last function of Government, once we withdraw our army, all that little civilisation we have yet succeeded in bringing to India will disappear overnight.

"A MERE SYMBOL OF UNREST."

For there is, I repeat, no such thing as an Indian nation. There are a hundred nations, a hundred sects, a hundred castes, scattered up and down this India. And Gandhi no more represents these hundred nations than the parish council of Puddleton-on-Sea represents the feeling of a British electorate twenty-five million strong.

Gandhi may stand for one section of Indian thought. But he no more stands for the bulk of the population of India, who are peasant proprietors, than he stands for the native princes who have already disowned him. If he is anything at all, he a mere symbol of Indian unrest.

It is our job, and we cannot escape it, to remedy that unrest. It is our job, little as our idealists may relish it, to restore that pathetic contentment which we have done our best to destroy. But we shall never be able to do this so long as we go on listening to fanatics, so long as we tolerate sedition, so long as we are the goats of Gandhi-ism, feeding the thin milk of Occidental democracy to those whose forefathers were ruled by the sword.

NO RULE BY SWORD.

The day is past, I shall be told, when you can rule any people by the sword. And up to a point this is true. There has been progress, even in the East. But that progress is still very limited. At least ninety-five per cent. of the population of India is still unable to read. And the educated class, which includes many members of Congress, is still unable to distinguish between the ethical chatter of the Oxford or Cambridge common room and the stark facts of applied statesmanship as they work out in practice and not in debate.

It is all very well for young Indians at Oxford to babble about ethics. But the first ethic of civilsation is a man's right to his ohwn life. In India, at the moment, no man has the right to his own life. Those who administer the law are shot down in open court. Hindu kills Moslem, and Moslem kills Hindu while the police look on, impotent.

British officers who have never killed an Indian in their careers are stabbed, and their dogs with them, while asleep in railway carriages. We in England are told that robbery is the killer's motive, whereas all India knows that the motive of most of the brutal murders which have taken place (and many of which have been concealed from us during the last years) was political.

The fanaticism of Gandhi, whether real or assumed, rouses the fanaticism of his followers. While he pours out the words, they, more practically in their fanaticism, pour out both British and Indian blood.

Nor will that blood, whether British or Indian, cease to pour until British prestige is once more re-established in India; until we say, and prove that we mean it, "We intend to govern this country. And we shall go on governing it until such time as we, and not you, are utterly certain that India is fit to govern herself."

Whehther that time will ever come is, I reiterate, uncertain. But if it ever does come, it will not come through the machinations of a fanatic in a native loin cloth, with a couple of goats. There are shrewd men, there are virile men, there are far-seeing men, there are friendly men in India. These men know, just as well as those Englishmen know who have really lived in India, and not merely travelled through it what would happen if our rule were withdrawn.

They do not want that rule withdrawn. They want to work under our shield towards a common end which can be of benefit both to us and to them.

"THE DANGER TO AUTHORITY".

The great princes, the great land-owners of India, want to strengthen their own authority. They know that you cannot lead India to the millennium via the ballot-box and the dole. They know that there can be no peace, and no comfort, and no wealth for India without authority. And Gandhi, they know, is as much a danger to their authority as he is to ours.

He is not a law-giver, but a law-breaker. However lenient a view we take of his antics, they have been subversive antics. He has brought as little practical good to his own country as he has to ours. No man in all India, except perhaps a few native cotton manufacturers, has gained one anna through him. The only spirit he has fostered is the spirit of unrest.

And behind him, as behind every fanatic and every weak-kneed idealist, stand the practical disciples of unrest, those who know how to profit by it, the same Russian and Chinese Communists who are even now hovering on the borders of unhappy Spain. Communism waits only the moment of Gandhi's triumph, of Gandhi's fall, as Lenin waited Kerensky's triumph and Kerensky's fall, to seize its opportunity for rapine and loot.

It will be our fault if there is rapine and loot, as there has already been murder, in India. Our first duty is plain. We have to re-establish respect for our own authority. We have to make life safe, whether it be an Indian life or a British life. And commerce, both British and Indian, we have to make safe, too. Because unless a man eat how can he live?

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"Vismi Sadi"

The Special Number (Krishnank) of the 'Vismi Sadi,' a Gujarati Weekly contains interesting articles such as Shree Krishna and His Dress, by Sit. T. P. Adalja. Shree Krishna, the propounder of Karmayuga, by Sit. Amolalal Bulakhiram Jani, 'Shree Krishna, the Communist,' by the Editor. 'Mastafakir' and Mr. Chhotalal Dahyabhai Jagirdar, have also contributed to this Special Number.

KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA, who has been appointed Organiser of the All-India Women's Volunteer Corps, by the Central Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

G.I.P. WORKERS CONDEMN MR. RUIKAR'S ATTITUDE

A Number Of Accusations.

A crowded meeting of Railway workers was held in the Railway compound at Wadi Bunder, at 6 p.m. to-day under the Presidentship of Sjt. J. M. Mehta.

At the outset Sjt. Mehta introduced Messrs. Giri, Kalappa and Veeraswami to the audience and after giving a rough survey of the days work before the Court of inquiry requested Sjt. Giri to address the workers.

Sjt. Giri congratulated the workers on the bold stand their Union had taken up on the question of retrenchment. He then referred to the terms of reference to the Court of Inquiry as most unsatisfactory and explained how the Council of Action was forced to seek an authoritative interpretation. He said the Federation would not be satisfied unless the Comrades retrenched were reinstated. "We cannot depend upon the Court of Inquiry for bringing about this result. It is our strength and strength alone that can do this. We have had proof of this these last few days. Last June the Railway Board was not prepared to suspend retreachment even for 10 days. A mere declaration of a possible strike brought the Railway Board to its knees and retreachment was suspended till end of October and the Court of Inquiry was appointed. But begging on one side and black legging on other will not do."

"BLACK-LEGGING."

"Mr. Ruikar by his latest utterances has been black legging and proving himself to be in the camp of the Railway Board. But the truth will be out at last and it is now out at last. Mr. Ruikar and his like can delay a strike. They cannot prevent it. You must strengthen your Union and the Federation and get ready for a strike. Once a decision is taken you must do and die and not to reason why."

Mr. Kalappa then addressed the workers. He explained how people like Mr. Ruikar were trying to fool people. He pointed out how Mr. Ruikar had contradicted himself in one and the same statement he had issued to the Press that morning. He appealed to the workers to strengthen the Union and explained how that alone could successfully fight out the present as well as future menaces to all Railway workers.

RUIKAR'S TACTICS.

Mr. Veeraswamy in his speech strongly criticised Mr. Ruikar's "reprehensible tactics" in the Trade Union movement. On the M. S. & M. and B. N. R. where the Unions were strong, retrenchment has been comparatively milder.

Mr. Joshi felt confident that the Federation could come off with flying colours if it was allowed to place its case from all points of view, but he also stated that if the Federation was not allowed to have its way in an unrestricted manner, the Federation was prepared to walk out and seek a redress through other channels. He criticized the Court of Inquiry for the high handed manner in which it tried to deal with the representatives of the Federation.

GANPATI FESTIVAL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Ganpati Festival Committees are being formed throughout the city and money collected for the annual celebration of the Festival. May I make an appeal to all these committees?

It is now well-known that a great damage is done to land, house and property in the Southern division of the Ratnagiri District including Sawantwadi State leaving thousands destitute and without shelter.

Relief work is being organised through the Central Committee formed in the city under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar. Money and cloth are being collected. Yet the losses are so huge that every source has to be tapped.

Festival Committees are requested to economise on pageant and show and money thus saved should be given to the Central Committee in the significant name of the Vighnaharta.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. PANDIT.

MR. KASLE SERIOUSLY ILL.

—:o:—

Several Meerut Accused Keeping Bad Health

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, Sept. 11.

Mr. Kasle is suffering from chronic intestinal trouble which has become very acute during the last two months. He has been under the treatment of the Civil Surgeon, who is of opinion that an operation is urgently necessary and he was also of opinion that Mr. Kasle should apply for bail on medical grounds. In accordance with his advice an application for bail was submitted on the 3rd September, 1931 when the court adjourned till the 7th. What transpired in the meantime is not known, but on the 7th the Judge callen upon Mr. Kasle to make his statement. Mr. Kasle has been making his statement inspite of his ill-health since the 7th, but yesterday during lunch he had a sudden relapse and his intestines came out while he was responding to nature's call. His condition is reported to be serious.

JOSHI DOWN WITH "FLU."

Mr. P.C. Joshi has been suffering from Influenza, but has now slightly improved. He has not been attending the Court. Mr. Bradley also suffered from influenza and looks considerably pulled down.

JHABWALLA AILING.

Mr. Jhabwalla who was recently attacked with malaria is still very weak. He was in hospital for some time, but was discharged three days back. The Court has allowed him to remain away in order that he may recoup his health.

Mr. S. P. Ghate who recently went to Bombay during the week's adjournment was detained there for some time because of an attack of influenza. He looks very thin and pale.

Mr. L. R. Kadam who, it may be remembered, was to be released on bail which was accepted by the Allahabad High Court has not yet come out as he had sustained severe injuries in his leg through an accident while playing. He is unable to walk.

Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad has been released on bail in order to allow him facilities for treatment of Pyorrhea and other complaints from which he has been suffering for long.

MR. JINNAH'S TRANSFORMATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—For years past, I was telling my friend, Mr. Brelvi, that Mr. Jinnah was fast developing into a Communalist; but gentle Mr. Brelvi befriended Mr. Jinnah, and asserted that I was prejudiced!

To-day, the cat is out of the bag. Mr. Jinnah has unmasked himself by his own utterance on Friday last. For:

(1) He called all Hindus fools!

(2) He repeated, that they were stupid!

(3) And furthermore, that once sober Bombay was unhinged!

So the wisest man in India is Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah! Will he please tell us plainly

(1) As to when and where he made this splendid discovery of Hindus being foolish and stupid, and all Bombay being unhinged?

(2) Is it an old discovery?

If so, why was he so studiously silent all this time?

(3) If it is a new discovery, was it made in Great Britain, or during his flying visit in India?

(4) And further, isn't it better to be foolish, than to be bullish and slavish? And

(5) Isn't it better to be unhinged than to be ungrateful? More, if need be.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

"Wanted Complete Change In Structure Of Society".

—:o:—

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS EXHORTS YOUTHS TO HAVE SOCIALISTIC OUTLOOK IN EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Economic future of India must be based on the spirit of Socialism. That alone can offer a solution of the problem.

This was the central theme of an interesting lecture delivered by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on Saturday evening at the Jinnah Hall. The lecture was organised by the Youth League. Mr. Y. J. Meherali, Vice-President of the League, presided.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas divided the subject into two parts viz., enunciating the principles on which the economic reconstruction of the country should be based and, secondly, a scheme for such reconstruction. He dealt with the first part only and reserved the second part for a future occasion.

The speaker said that it was difficult to speak on the subject with authority or certainty as a great change had come over the world after the Great War and old economic theories were being exploded. He would therefore not attempt to put forward a cut-and-dry solution but would attempt to provoke thought in a particular direction which was generally neglected.

"India was in the same boat" said the speaker, "with other countries, so far as the condition of the masses was concerned. A handful of people were exploiting, in every country, the vast majority of the masses which were really the producers of wealth." India was faced with yet another difficulty and it was the foreign rule over the country for the last 175 years. The foreign rule had substituted by throwing crumbs to a handful of people, and winning them over to its side to join in the exploitation. Exploitation was the key-note of the present capitalistic system prevailing in the world and under that system a man had become an object of prey to other men rather than an object of love, affection and service as he ought to have been.

WANTED CHANGE IN MENTAL OUTLOOK.

The speaker emphasised that for any economic reconstruction in the country the first thing required was a complete change in the outlook of people on life. Along with a change in the outlook on life they also needed a thorough change in values. Without these things it would be impossible to make any progress towards the Millenium which would give an opportunity to every one to live a decent life.

Mere advent of Swaraj, in the opinion of the speaker, was not enough to bring about that desired change. He admitted that Swaraj would remove a great obstable in the way of progress, namely, foreign rule which was draining the resources of the country every minute of its continuation. But that by itself would not solve the question. Unless there was a complete change on the outlook on life and a change in values no economic change could be expected.

The speaker then observed that India was passing through a stage of abject poverty. Two thirds of the population did not know what was a second meal in day. Last year's terrific fall in the prices of commodities like wheat and cotton had hit the producer so hard that he did not get even a fraction of the cost of production. There could not be a worst state of poverty than was found at present in India. Both rich and poor were affected by it and none was spared. That was one of the reasons which made all Indians rally round the banner of Gandhiji.

BE FREE FROM "ISMS".

Proceeding Mr. Jamnadas strongly urged the youths to be free from any kind of "ism". He declared that he did not believe in any "ism", not even in Gandhism, although he believed that no other man had rendered so much service to humanity as Gandhiji had. "Admire personalities for their principles, but never worship them or make a cult of them, for that puts a limit to the independent thinking of man and creates vested interests in its turn", he added.

The speaker further observed that mere substitution of foreign rule by Indian rule would not mend matters. What was needed was a complete change in the structure of Society and it must be on a Socialistic lines.

KEYNOTE OF ECONOMIC FUTURE.

In conclusion he observed that a spirit of Socialism must be the key-note of the economic future of India. He strongly advocated the development of a Socialistic outlook by the youths in their everyday life and in their relationship with those with whom they came in contact. That, he said, was what Gandhiji meant by Swaraj when he declared that under Swaraj the poorest must feel that he had an effective voice in shaping the administration of the country. They must try to develop an outlook according to which one man would not consider another man as an object of prey but of affection, love and service.

APPEAL TO MARWARI WOMEN

"Be Modern And Give Up Pardah"

MAHESHWARI CONFERENCE!

(From a Correspondent.)

SANGLI, Sept. 10.

The eighth session of the Maheswari Conference commenced in the Sadasukha Theatre of Sangli on 9th September, at 2 p.m. The President Sjt. Laxmidasji Kabara of Khandesh delivered his address in the cause of which he said that the Marwaris ought to reform themselves in Social matters.

He impressed on the minds of his hearers the evil effects of child marriages and the inequality of the ages of the parties to a marriage. The Sanskara of marriage, he said, has lost its significance and has become a contract in the community, the aged bridegroom offering a large sum of money to the guardian of the bride.

SUPPORT TO SARDA ACT.

He wanted all of them to support the Sarda Act. The Marwari ladies, he opined, ought to give up purdah and ought to be more decent and modern in the manner of their dress and the more of using ornaments. Lastly he appealed to all to join the national struggle with heart and soul and to make their name perpetual in the annals of their Motherland. The Marwaris, he said, are known to be good for profit making. Khaddar gives profit as he could tell from his own experience and that is why they ought to stick to it.

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WHOOPEE

"MADAME, YOU ARE EQUAL TO THREE MEN IN YOUR WORK"

Sylvain Levy's Tribute To Mrs. Kshama Rao

(From a Correspondent).

PARIS, Aug. 30.

(By Mail).

Mrs. Kshma Row who was invited to give a series of adresses on India by various French societies last month was also asked by M. Paul Desjardins, President of the "Union pour la verite" to address a gathering at Pontigny where a Conference was held this week in an abbey, which is an old 13th century convent, to discuss "Colonisation", the subject chosen for this year. The "Union pour la verite" holds such annual Conferences on various problems, and distinguished politicians and publicists are asked to address the gatherings. Mrs. Row's lecture was grealy appreciated. The chairman observed after her exposition of British policy in India, of the national struggle led by Mahatma Gandhi, and the various reform movements in the country, that "the Indian lady's discourse convinced him of the appositeness of Prof. Sylvain Levy's remark to her 'Madame, you are equal to three men in your work'." M. Desjardins thanked Mrs. Row for conveying to them "a living picture of the noble civilisation of India."

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GANDHIJI & GENERAL STRIKE IN ENGLAND

—:o:—

Anglo-Indian Papers' Fear.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—

In a few days time Mr. Gandhi will arrive in London. It would be deplorable if his presence there were to coincide with a general strike. Those alleged friends of India, namely, the Trades Unionists, had been friendly just as long as their idealist tendencies were given full sway. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, a life long leader of the Labour movement, has been incontinently thrown overboard because he has chosen to face realities. The Trades Union movement in Great Britain, in the realization that the events of the past few weeks have made it impossible for a Socialist administration to come into power within the next decade, has become irreconcilable and so embittered that a situation such as that which was brought about during the time of the last general strike is a definite possibility. If a general strike should come about however, it can be taken for granted that Labour will sustain a very speedy defeat. There are, unfortunately in Great Britain over two million men hungrily searching for work. It is unnecessary to complete this picture.

WITH GANDHIJI ON THE "RAJPUTANA"

(Continued from page 6.)

respect to the National Flag. He reminded his audience that in India in honour of the Flag hundreds of noble souls had led their lives and thus immortalised themselves whilst thousands of them—young as well as old—received lathi blows in defence of it. It might also be remembered, went on Mahatmaji that according to the Delhi Settlement the Government had recognised the Congress and thereby not only honoured it but also the National Flag. Emphasising the point, Mahatmaji added that in going to London to participate in the Round Table Conference, the Congress was not so doing as a hostile body but a friendly one, prepared to settle the issue mutually and by negotiations. It, therefore, naturally followed that though the Union Jack may flutter in any part of the country, the National Flag which represented the whole united Congress should simultaneously be given an honoured position. "If any settlement is to take place between England and India", declared Mahatmaji, "let it be known that the National Flag must have in that settlement an honoured place—by honoured place, I mean, it shall not merely be allowed or tolerated but even protected."

APPEAL TO ARABS.

Mahatmaji then made a fervent appeal to make the ancient Peninsula dry by its inhabitants giving up the drink evil. He also asked them to spin as much as they can so as to be self-reliant. He strongly believed that at a time when the unrest in the world had become a great menace, it was India alone which could by her peaceful and non-violent means fight it out successfully. India was at present exciting the jealousy of all other Powers of the world who wanted to share the spoils amongst themselves. At such a juncture no nation except India, reiterated Mahatmaji, could help to secure the peace of the entire world by taking care of herself through non-violent and peaceful means. He finally made an impassioned appeal to "My Brave Arabs" not to forget to contribute every penny that they could towards Indian freedom, because it meant their own peace and freedom. After the function was over, Mahatmaji granted interviews to a couple of Arabs and Somalis amongst whom was Sardar Syud Abdulla Alivi, who is most influential amongst the Arab tribes.

S. S. "RAJPUTANA" ON WAY TO PORT SAID.

CHITTAGONG.

Though the ship's Wireless Service caters all kinds of news, it must be observed that to politically minded Indians there is nothing in it to feel enthusiastic about. As for instance, though we are daily being pestered with the day to day excitement of the London public over the forthcoming Schneider Trophy Race or the Sweepstake bettings, we have yet to get full details of the so-called communal riot in Chittagong. All that the Service told us was that a communal riot broke out in Chittagong as a result of murder of a Mussalman police officer causing damage to the extent of 7 million pounds. Considering the havoc caused, which the authors of the Service were keen to let us know, one reasonably expected them to be little more considerate to throw more light on the incident. As a matter of fact, some of us could revise our impression only after reaching Aden where we learnt that the murder of the Mussalman officer was a political issue and not as the result of any communal feud as flashed out by the Wireless. Most of the leaders when interviewed said it was difficult to offer any comments in the absence of full details. This is what Mhatmaji had to say "I have read in the wireless telegram about the communal riot said to have broken out in Chittagong. Without knowing full facts it is difficult to offer any useful comments. All, therefore, that I can say is that if the facts are what have been stated the event in Chittagong is most deplorable. If the Muslim frenzy is really due to the assassination of a Mussalman police officer, let secret societies of assassinations take a lesson to heart for their mad deed, which can do no good but can make thousands of innocent people suffer." In conclusion, Mahatmaji has asked "will not the secret societies learn wisdom from the event?"

PARSI NEW YEAR.

As the Parsee New Year fell yesterday, we "drank" to the health of the members of this noble community on board the ship. In "drinking" to their health we felt we were having an approach to the whole community which has taken an honoured share in India's struggle for emancipation. In responding to my request Pandit Malaviaya said "To my Parsee Sisters and Brothers, a Happy New Year. I wish you would make it memorable by a systematic endeavour to inculcate in every man, woman and child among you the glorious examples of patriotism of our grand old man Dadabhoy Nawroji and such other illustrious sons of our Motherland as Pherozshah Mehta, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Doctor Bahadurji and Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata. I know every one among you will contribute his or her own share in the struggle for emancipation of our dear country. If we shall all be united and act with one mind success shall soon crown our efforts. Therefore, be up and doing. God is helping us." Sir Prabhashanker Pattani said "I have great faith in the Parsee community. The Tatas made industrial Bombay, Sir Pherozshah Mehta built its civic life and Dr. Dadabhoy Nawroji taught in days when hardly any political thinker thought of the future destiny of the country. The Grand Old Man gave the first instinct into what real politics meant. The seeds that he sowed are now bearing fruits. So, India expects the Parsee community to follow their great leaders of old. Common mind alone make common nation. It is time, therefore, that all the communities merge themselves to form one united India. In this great task, I know my Parsee community can contribute a good deal. On their New Year they have my best wishes."

INDIA'S FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Talking about the present economic distress in England and the means adopted by the Prime Minister to effect economy, Mr. Ghansham Das Birla was emphatic in maintaining that "the situation in India was far more serious than was in England or even ever realised in our own country. There is a huge deficit facing us in the face. The debts of the Government are growing at an alarming pace. Crisis are, therefore, inevitable unless very strong measures at retrenchment are taken without least delay. You cannot effect economy by applying small knife here and there. The various committees set up in Simla have power to do no more than this. The military expenditure and the salaries of officers are never touched as the sanctity attached to them is even greater than the sanctity attached to the Unemployment Allowances in England. The conduct of the Indian satrap is a contrast to that of the Prime Minister's who has risked his whole career by reducing allowances. This he has done because he has to render accounts to the British public. He, therefore, took the other Parties in confidence and sought their cooperation. But in India, the Government has to render account not to those who pay but to those who gain. So they are determined not to face the situation. They cannot take the public into confidence because by so doing they would expose the whole military budget and the high administrative appointments. They, therefore, take the line of least resistance, viz., imposition of new taxation. This process will and must continue until the tax-payer collapses under the heavy burden. This, alas, shows how helpless we are."

WAIT AND SEE.

We are just passing through the Suez Canal, the bottle-neck of the Empire. We shall then make a bid for Port Said and seem to be in a desperate hurry to reach the land of the Pharaohs. Our thoughts may naturally be said to be wandering over the land of the "comrades in arms" who too are struggling for their national freedom. As the approach becomes closer, we recall to our mind, with considerable pride, the glorious deeds and noble part played by Zaglul Pasha to liberate his country from foreign domination. There are many amongst us to whom Egypt offers a moral in our political fight. The chapters of Egyptian history piquantly remind us of what happened as the result of the agitation of the nationalists and the students of the Al Azhar. The question that persistently confronts us is will history repeats itself and shall India stand in the same category as does Egypt. Zaglul and the other nationalists boycotted the Milner Commission. Mahatma Gandhi and the other Indian nationalists too not only boycotted the Simon Commission but also the first Round Table Conference. Yet, as if, following in the footsteps of Zaglul, Mahatmaji is going to Whitehall. Is disillusionment in store for him as was for the late Pasha? But let us wait and see.

S. S. "RAJPUTANA.
PORT SAID,
Monday, Sept. 7.

Unlike Aden, we entered Suez when the sun was at the Meridian. The sea was sparkling blue and all eyes on the ship seemed to be seeing far away to have the first glance of the land of the pharaohs. As the ship slided slowly and steadily, there came a launch crowded with a number of passengers, all trying to make the first dash on the ship. There were the students of Al Azhar accompanied by a number of Indian residents in Suez, full of eagerness and enthusiasm to have the first glance at one of the greatest living men in the world, Mahatma Gandhi. Following them, came another launch carrying the representatives of nearly twelve newspapers and correspondents of various international press agencies, including the Special interviews of the "Daily Telegraph" and the International News Service. This was followed by yet another launch which brought on board the ship representatives of the Wafd Party, whose leader and President Mustapha El Nahas Pasha, had sent a special message to Mahatmaji. It was a warm and enthusiastic welcome that was accorded to Mahatmaji cameramen beating the record of their other professionals in the art of "shooting". The crowd raised a loud cry of "Mahatmaji Ki Jai" as one of the Egyptian students garlanded India's sole representative to the Round Table Conference. Considerable surprise was in store for us as a number of hand spun khaddar was offered to Mahatmaji. It was an appropriate rebuff from one of the students who told an impertinent mind that a few charkas had found place in the homes of the Egyptians who were the true and loyal followers of the late Mustapha Zaglul Pasha.

EGYPTIAN PAPERS' TRIBUTE.

The whole Egyptian Press, irrespective of party feelings or its relation towards India, had devoted the front page of the morning papers to the life and work of Mahama Gandhi. Some of them had issued special numbers. Prominent amongst them were the two representatives of the nationalist opinion, "Al Balagh" and Al Aramh". Enquiries elicit the information that for the last two or three days public meetings were held in Suez to commemorate the visit of Mahatma Gandhi to Egypt. Addressing Mahatmaji as "The Great Leader Al Mahatamah Ghandi, Mustapha El Nahas Pasha, sent him the following radio telegram:—

To,

THE GREAT LEADER AL

MAHATTAMAH GHANDI.
"RAJPUTANA."

In the name of Egypt who is now fighting for its liberties and its independence I welcome in you the foremost leader of that India who is also struggling to attain the same end and I convey to you my hearty wishes for a safe journey and a happy return. I also ask God to grant to you success in your quest, a success equal to the greatness of your determination. I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you on your homeward journey and trust that the land of the Pharoahs will then be favoured by your visit thus enabling the Wafd and the Egyptian nation at large to express to you whatever be the result of your journey both their appreciation of your noble achievements to promote the welfare of your country and their reverence for the greatness of the sacrifice made by you in support of your principles. May God prolong your life and crown your endeavours with a victory far reaching and abiding. Our representatives both at Suez and at Port Said will have the honour of conveying to you by word of mouth our welcome and our best wishes."

MUSTAPHA EL NAHAS PASHA.
President of the Wafd.

MADAME ZAGHLUL'S MESSAGE.

Another telegram that awaited Mahatmaji came from Madam Safia Zaghlul Pasha which reads thus:

"On happy occasion crossing Egyptian waters I send great leader of great India my heartliest compliments and best wishes for success Indian cause.

SAFIA ZAGHLOUL.

His deputies, who conveyed the greetings of the Wafd Party to Mahatmaji, expressed the deep sense of regret which Nahas Pasha felt at not being able to have the honour of meeting him owing to pressing and urgent political engagement elsewhere. It was a warm shake of hands and a kiss of it, in right Egyptian fashion as the 72 year old deputy approached Mahatmaji to offer him a few couplets in Arabic. He said "I am very glad and feel much flattered to have the first opportunity of greeting you on behalf of my Party. We are all soldiers fighting for our national independence against the Imperialist Britain. We must stand shoulder to shoulder and victory will certainly be ours." Mahatmaji with his characteristic smile expressed his agreement with the sactiments and said "having read how Egypt was fighting for her independence there was an irresistible attraction for me to visit your country. Unfortunately circumstances did not permit me to do so upti now. I hope I may perhaps be able to spend a few hours in your land when I return from London." In the course of press interviews Mahatmaji discussed his mission to England. He said "I am optimist as well as pessimist about the results. Of course, I know I am hoping against hope." Asked to explain what he meant by hoping against hope" Mahatmaji added "by nature I am always optimistic but from the external circumstances that are available just at present, I believe I am hoping against hope. Just as man who prays to God and believes in His goodness can never be pessimistic or despondent even if he were on a dying bed, I feel I am in a sinking vessel trying to pull myself out by an utmost struggle on my part with a faith in His goodness." Mahatmaji then discussed the cotton crop of Egypt and told the Egyptian crowd to a feeling of delight that India was at present buying a considerable portion of Egyptian cotton. However, he told them a bitter truth that "Egypt can really afford to be idle but still you reap good crop."

MADAM ZAGHLUL'S MESSAGE.

In the meantime there came another telegram which as Mahatmaji read gladdened his heart. It was from no one else than the wife of Mustapha Zaglul Pasha of the ever refreshing memories. Addressing Gandhiji as "Mahatma Gandhi" Madam Safia Zaglul greeted him as "On happy occasion crossing Egyptian waters I send great leader of great India my heartliest compliments and best wishes for success Indian cause." Hardly had Mahatmaji replied to these telegrams in the following terms: "My respectful thanks for your kind affectionate message. Pray accept my best wishes for your great country. Gandhi.", the commander of the vessel conveyed to the assembly from the shore to retire as the ship had to start on her further march towards Port Said.

The present visit of Mahatmaji recalls to our mind the first one that he paid in 1898 when he crossed the seas on his way to London to appear for the examination of Barrister-at-Law.

It is understood that about 12 deputations will wait on Mahatmaji at Port Said early to-morrow morning, including perhaps a deputation of women of Port Said to meet Srimati Sarojini Naidu.

STATES' PEOPLE'S DELEGATION TO LONDON

The Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference has unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"(a) In terms of the resolution No. 9 of the third session of the Indian States' People's Conference held in Bombay (1931) this Committee appoints Prof. G. R. Abhyanker and Sjt. Amratlal D. Sheth as members of the delegation to carry out the objects mentioned in the abovesaid resolution. The said delegates are hereby instructed to stand at least by the minimum demands put forward in the resolution No. 7 (B) of the Conference but they are not debarred from co-operating with others to the extent of being able to attain the objective of the Conference. The delegation should proceed to England as soon as possible.

(b) This resolution supersedes the resolution No. 4 of this Committee passed on its meeting of 8th July, 1931.

The delegation sails on Saturday (19th instant) by s.s. "Kaiser-E-Hind."

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ACCUSED REFUSES PARDON & STANDS HIS TRIAL

Fatma Begum Case At Bandra

(From Our Correspondent).
BANDRA, Sept. 11.

At yesterday's hearing of the case against Fatma Begum and others, accused No. 4, Syed J. Abedin sprang a surprise on the public prosecutor.

When an application for a conditional pardon to accused No. 4 was presented by the public prosecutor, the Magistrate asked the accused if he accepted it.

The accused gave the astonishing reply, "I have no objection to accept the pardon, but since I have been involved in this case, I have been very carefully watched by the police and other parties. Whenever I went out of my house, there was somebody to watch me where I went and what I did. I am sorry I cannot accept the pardon and wish to continue again as accused in this case and to stand my trial."

Further evidence was then led and Mr. G.N. Bhatt, a laboratory man of the Saraswati Film Laboratory was examined. He deposed that the V. Fatma Film Co. had been sending their negatives and prints to be done up at the laboratory. Later on his severance from the laboratory, he received as his share, from Mr. Desai, an assignment for outstandings of about Rs. 28,000 together with 3 pronotes totalling about Rs. 3,100, signed by Fatma Begum, in favour of Mr. Desai. He, accordingly, wrote to Fatma for the amount, and receiving no reply, he filed a suit for the recovery of the sum, and obtained a decree in 1929.

SOME SETTLEMENT.

Whilst a bailiff and he were preparing to attach certain properties in the Studio of Fatma, he was approached by Mr. Acharya and her, to come to some settlement. For this purpose he was taken to Mr. Ahmedalli and it was agreed that the negatives of the film "Shakuntula" be handed over to him as security for the pro-notes. Later on, when the witness was negotiating for the sale of the film, Fatma Begum and Rajakbai called on him and handed him a cheque for Rs. 4,000 of which Rs. 3,500 were to be set off against the decree, and the balance to be paid to Mr. Ahmedalli. On receipt of the cheque, witness returned the film. He stated that at the time of levying the attachment he had not been told that any property was mortgaged.

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Besides cheques have been received from Messrs. Bundasi Ismail and Co., (Rs. 64-14-0), Messrs. Laxmichand Vasanji of Vadgadi (Rs. 51).

The fund has collected over Rs. 5000, besides several cart-loads of clothes.

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INTERFERES WITH PUBLICATION OF NEWS

—:o:—

Amendments To New Press Bill Suggested.

Writing on the Press Bill, the "Amrit Bazaar Patrika" says:—

The text of the new Press Bill has been published but let us frankly confess that far from allaying our fears in any way, its provisions have confirmed our worst suspicions. In spite of the assurance given by the Government that only incitement to murder or any offence involving violence will be penalised, the Bill has been framed in such a way as to keep intact almost all the objectionable features of the Press Act of 1910.

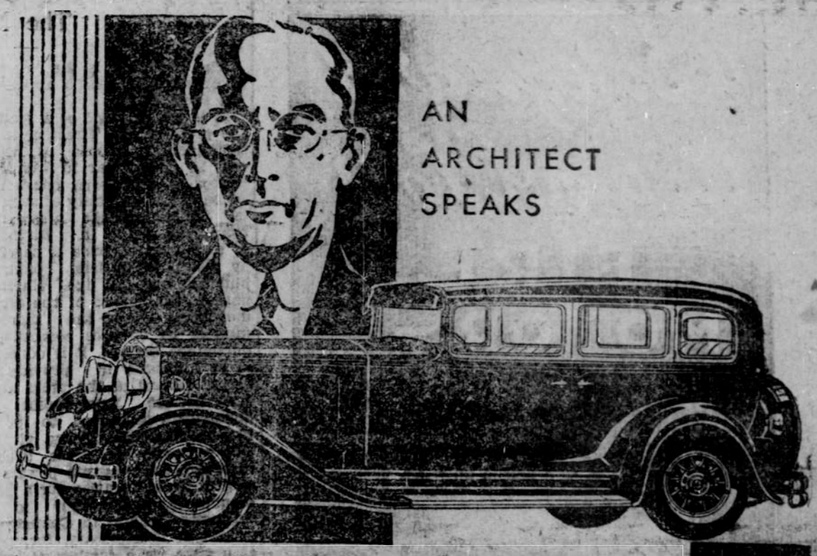
The scope of Section 4 has undoubtedly been curtailed but it has been still retained so wide, vague and indefinite that it has kept the way open for the same abuse of power by the Executive as under the old Act. The provisions of the Bill will, for instance, be applicable whenever in the opinion of the Executive authorities any Press is used "for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words signs, or visible representations, which are likely, or may have a tendency, directly or indirectly whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise, to incite to or to encourage, the commission of any offence of murder or any offence involving violence or to express approval or admiration of any such offence or of any person, real or fictitious, who has committed or is alleged or supposed to have committed such offence." Now, it will appear even from a cursory glance at the expressions used in the section that an extremely wide latitude has been here given to the executive to prevent the dissemination of even the most innocent news about persons charged with any offence involving violence. Let us take some concrete cases to illustrate our point. Suppose an anarchical outrage has been committed. If a newspaper want to publish the photo of the alleged culprit just as the photos of murderers appear in the English and the American papers every day will not the conductors of the Press have to do it at a tremendous risk, as it might be plausibly argued that the "visible representation" of the accused person has a tendency to encourage such a crime? Then, supposing such an accused person has been treated by the Police or the Jail officials in a heart-rending manner: Will not the keeper of a Press be made liable to be proceeded against under this law by an overzealous executive if the account of such treatment and a criticism of the officials is published on the ground that such publication will evoke public sympathy towards him?

ASSURANCES WILL NOT DO.

Now with the experience of the workings of the last Press Ordinance will regard these questions as purely idle and unnecessary. It will be remembered that no less a person than the Viceroy himself gave an assurance to the Pressmen last time that the Ordinance would not be used in a way to prevent the dissemination of news. But in the actual operation of the measure, was the Viceroy's assurance implemented by the subordinate authorities? Where is the guarantee that the new Press Bill when passed into law will not be utilised in the same manner to stifle the free expression of opinion and to stop the spread of 'bona-fide' news not palatable to the authorities?

Secondly, it must be noticed as Dicey has emphasised it in the "Law of Constitution," that this right of the Executive to demand a security from a Press before it has actually committed an offence is subversive of the fundamental principle of the unwritten law of Great Britain, namely, that no man is punishable except for a distinct breach of the law.

If, therefore, the present bill is persisted in by the Government there are at least two amendments which, it is absolutely necessary for the Legislature to have incorporated in it. Firstly, the power of demanding and ordering the forfeiture of securities should be taken away from the Executive and vested in the judiciary; secondly, the language and scope of Section 4 is to be so modified as not to prevent the publication of bona fide' news.



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(75-272)

THE NEW NASH

A LETTER FROM PERSIA.

Indian Millowners' Indifference Towards Persian Market.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIRJAND, August 27.

Lord Lamington's questions in the House of Lords regarding trade restrictions in Persia, and Lord Parmoor's reply to that, have caused a very keen excitement in Persian political circles. Rahnaman editor of "Tran", and also a Deputy of the Mejlis drew attention of the Government to the above question and answer. The Minister for Foreign Affairs thereupon assured the Deputies that Government had no intention of withdrawing the present State Monopoly, and that Persia reserved to herself the right of regulating her foreign trade in anyway which was beneficial for the country.

Russians as I wrote in my last letter are now showing much activity in trade in this country after a lull of about three months. The report of their restarting business operations have caused a fall in the price of sugar bringing it down to krans 1320 from krans 1600 per kharvar (equal to 675 lbs.) ruling 6 weeks back.

But on the contrary the prices of all the Persian exports have gone up causing much loss to the sugar importers, who have to pay more for their exports and get lower prices for their imports.

Since all the important cotton piece-goods manufacturers in foreign countries, are trying their very best to capture the Persian Markets it is very much to be regretted that Indian millowners are not showing much interest although Presia is a very large consumer of Indian cloth and yarn. I must warn those concerned that unless the Indian manufacturers have their own direct connections in this country they are sure to lose their very important business to others. The writer of these lines will be quite pleased to help in this matter in all possible ways.

"LEGISLATIVE HOOLIGANISM"

Press Bill, Another Breach Of Truce.

The first objection to this Bill is, of course, that it provides the Executive with power to penalise newspapers and presses on this mere fiat of local officials—and power too of the most drastic. But it is when we come to the wording of the provisions of the Bill for the Better Control of the Press dealing with the "offences" which will bring newspapers and presses within its gaping jaws that the mind of anyone who is not hardened by bureaucratic indulgence in repression or mentally unbalanced by racial panic, stands a ghast at the capacity of those who have concocted this specimen of legislative hooliganism. Action will be taken under the Act—that is to say security will be demanded or security will be forfeited or property will be confiscated wholesale without trial—whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing press—or newspaper as the case may be—is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any matter,

"containing any words signs or visible representations which are likely or may have a tendency directly or indirectly whether by inference suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise, to incite or to encourage the commission of any offence of murder or any offence involving violence or to express approval or admiration of any such offence or of any person, real or fictitious, who has committed or is alleged or supposed to have committed any such offence.

We do not propose to waste space in enlarging on the enormities and absurdities in the practical application of the Bill when it comes into force, to which this opens the door. We have had some experience of them in the past under the old Press Act, which was repealed as an indefensible measure, and the recent Ordinance of which this is the direct lineal successor. We suppose it will go through and the only thing that remains is to ask how far the Press of the country intend to tolerate it. They have the remedy in their own hands if they will only unite to enforce it. But that we are afraid is doubtful. Nor do we feel confident, after the experience of the last few weeks, that the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress will realise that a deliberate breach of the Settlement by the Government is involved in the enactment of this Bill. That it is in part a reproduction of the Bill introduced last March permanently to formalise the Press Ordinance of the Civil Disobedience movement days is undoubted. That Ordinance was withdrawn under the Settlement as a part of the bargain made with the Congress. The proposal to enact it now, while the Settlement is still in force, seems to us the last word in political dishonesty.—"Daily Herald", (Lahore).

BOGUS COMPANY PROPRIETOR JAILED.

For Cheating His Employees.

On charges of duping his employees of sums of money deposited as security, Joseph DeMello, proprietor of a firm known as the General Material Co. having its office at Sardar Mansion, Apollo Street, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,850 or in default suffer 11½ months' rigorous imprisonment.

The prosecution story was that the accused started a bogus company bearing the name General Material Co. and advertised in the local papers for clerks. He engaged the services of four persons, who were complainants in the case, and took from each of them deposits ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000. The clerks soon found that there was "no work to be done and nobody coming in the office" and demanded back their deposits. The accused suddenly stopped coming to the office and on a complaint made by the employees under section 406 (Criminal breach of trust) the accused was arrested on July 14 last. The names of the complainants in the case are:—Antonio Fereira, Sebastian David, C. Mistry and another.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he utilised the deposits for his business which did did not prosper owing to trade depression.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on all the four charges and sentenced him as above. If the fine was recovered the complainants were to be benefited to the extent of their deposits with the accused.

HELP FOR INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

The Hon. Secretary, Indian Students' Central Association, Beaufort Gardens, Brompton Road, London, S.W. 3, writes:—

Students proceeding to England are advised to intimate their arrival immediately to the above Association.

The Association gives information regarding admission into Colleges and Universities, finds accommodation and gives valuable advice on all educational matters.

Intending students to England and the Continent should get into touch with the Association without delay.

Okha Port Sea-Borne Trade.

—:o:—

The Sea-borne Trade during the month of August at Okha Port was as under:

The total imports of merchandise at Okha Port during August, 1931 amounted to 1163-19-1-26 tons value Rs. 2,12,791-5-1, consisting of 47 tons sugar value Rs. 6,015-9-0; 23 tons G. C. Sheets value Rs. 3,380-6-0; 83 tons Angles and Tees value Rs. 5,876-14-0 and machinery etc., value Rs. 1,97,518-8-1. The total export during the same period amounted to 2,100 tons cement. No. of the vessels entered in the Port was six.

The total imports of merchandise at Okha Port during the corresponding period of the last year amountd to tons 2,879-8-1-9 value Rs. 4,98,086-0-3. consisting of 1136 tons sugar value Rs. 1,94,546. 35 tons G. C. Sheets value Rs. 6,422-11-0. 37 tons Angles and Tees value Rs. 3,133-6-9 and machinery etc. value Rs. 2,93,983-14-3.

The number of the vessels entered in the Port was 5.

All-India Weight Lifting Competition.

The eighth annual All-India Weight Lifting Competition, organised by the Baghbazar Gymnasium, will usually be held in this winter. There will be the following lifts:—

(1) One hand clean and jerk with Barbell.

(2) Two hands snatch with Barbell.

(3) Two hands clean and jerk with Barbell.

For particulars, please apply with one-anna stamp to Mr. R. B. Neogi, Secretary, Competition Standing Committee of Baghbazar Gymnasium, 77 Raja Rajbullav St., Baghbazar, Calcutta.

Bengal Flood & B. E. S. T. Employees

The conductors and inspectors of the B. E. S. Tramway Company have formed a Committee to collect funds for the relief of the Flood and Famine stricken people in Bengal, with Mr. Ramdayal as its president and Mr. Babulal as Secretary. The Committee is busy collecting funds from Tramwaymen, and has collected Rs. 13/-.

MAHILA SEVA MANDAL: VILE PARLE BRANCH—The examination of the students attending the Senior and the Junior course in Sewing and Cutting Classes of the Mahila Seva Mandal's Industrial School for women at Vile Parle, were held recently and the following students have been declared successful in order of merit:

Senior Course. (Training for one year):—(1) Mrs. Babibai Rode, (2) Miss Vatsala Desai, (3) Miss Kamala Desai, (4) Mrs. Champubai Kshirsagar.

Junior Course: Training (for six months):—(1) Miss. Gulab Patil, (2) Miss Piroj Desai, (3) Miss Bhanbai Patil, (4) Miss Piroj Irani, (5) Mrs. Sushilabai Karkhanis.

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BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS

NEW ENGINE OF REPRESSION

—30:— The New Press Bill

The following is the statement of objects and reason appended to the Press Bill:—

It is the practice of a section of the press to give direct or indirect incitement to crimes of violence and in particular to encourage crimes of a terrorist character by eulogy of those guilty of such crimes. Experience has also shown that propaganda in furtherance of crimes of violence is carried on by means of leaflets, pamphlets, bulletins and the like. Having regard to the spread of the terrorist movement and to the increasing number of offences committed in pursuance thereof, it is considered to be necessary to provide for better control of the press and of unauthorised news-sheets and newspapers in order to prevent the encouragement now given in this respect. The bill is designed to secure the requisite powers and to give them duration for a period of one year, with power to the Governor-General in Council, to extend it, if necessary, for a year at a time for a further period of two years.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS

Sub-clause (1) of clause 4 sets out the objectionable matter which falls within the general scope of the bill. Clauses 3 to 6 provide for the control of printing presses and are based on sections 3 to 6 of the Indian Press Act of 1910. The scheme of these clauses is briefly as follows:

Sub-clause (1) of clause 3 provides that keepers of printing presses making a declaration for the first time under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 will be required to deposit a security, unless the magistrate sees fit to dispense with it.

By sub-clause (3) of the same clause if any printing press ready in operation is used for printing objectionable matter keeper may be required by the local Government to deposit the rity. t security.

Under clause 4 the sec en in respect of any pr urity given forfeited in whole or ess may be the press is used for m part, if of objectionable ma the printing By sub-clause (2 ter. tion made under the declara- Registration of the Press and regard to a pr Books Act 1867 in matically can ess becomes auto- the forfeitur celled ten days after By clause e, and thereafter. a fresh d 5 if the keeper makes quired t declaration he may be re- securit furnish an enhanced Und pres er clause 6, if the printing ing is again used for the print- er of objectionable matter the hanced security, the printing ress and all documents containing the objectionable matter may be forfeited by an order of the local Government. Clause 7 to 10 provide similar machinery for the control of newspapers and are based on sections 8 to 11 of the Indian Press Act of 1910.

When a second order of forfeiture has been passed against the publisher of a newspaper, sub-clause (2) of clause 10 provides that no further declaration under the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 may be made in respect of the newspaper without the permission of the local Government.

Clauses 11 and 12 provide penalties for keeping or using a printing press and for publishing a newspaper, when a security has been required but not deposited.

Clauses 11 and 12 provide penal mentary to clauses 3 to 12 and are intended to defeat the various ways of evading these clauses, by the use of duplicating devices which are not printing presses, by broadcasting of leaflets which are not newspapers and by the publication of newspapers in respect of which no declaration is made under the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867. The procedure in these cases is more summary.

The clauses 19 to 22 give power to forfeit objectionable documents which are in circulation. Similar provisions already exist in section 99-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, in section 191-A of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 and in sections 27-A and 27-B of the Indian Post Office Act of 1898. but these relate chiefly to seditious documents and do not affect much of the matter described in sub-clause (1) of clause 4.

Clauses 23 to 27 reproduce sections 17 to 21 of the Indian Press Act of 1910 and provide for a reference to the High Court in cases of forfeiture ordered under clauses 4, 6, 8, 10 and 19.

DEMAND FOR SECURITY.

The following are the more important provisions of the Press Bill introduced by Sir James Crerar in the Legislative Assembly:—

3 (1) Every person keeping a printing press who is required to make a declaration under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867, shall, at the time of making the same, deposit with the magistrate before whom the declaration is made a security to such an amount not being less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 2,000, as the magistrate may in each case think fit to require in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India; provided that the magistrate may, if he thinks fit for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security; provided further that if a deposit has been required under sub-section (3) from any previous keeper of the printing press the security which may be required under this sub-section may amount to Rs. 5,000.

(2) The magistrate may at any time vary any order fixing the amount of security under this sub-section or under sub-section (1).

(3) Whenever it appears to the local Government that any printing press kept in any place in the territories under its administration in respect of which a declaration was made before the commencement of this Act under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867 is in use for any of the purposes described in section 4, sub-section (1), the local Government may by notice in writing require the keeper of such press to deposit with the magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the press is situated, security to such an amount not being less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 5,000 as the local Government may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

FORFEITURE OF SECURITY.

4 (1) Power to declare security forfeited in certain cases.

Whenever it appears to the local Government that any printing press in respect of which any security has been deposited, as required by section 3, is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which are likely or may have a tendency directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise to incite to or to encourage the commission of any offence of murder or any offence involving violence, or to express approval or admiration of any such offence or of any person real or fictitious who has committed or is alleged or supposed to have committed any such offence, the local Government may by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing press, stating or describing the words, signs or visible representations which in its opinion are of the nature described above, declare the security deposited in respect of such press or any portion thereof and all copies of such newspaper, book or other document wherever found in British India to be forfeited to his Majesty.

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of a notice under sub-section (1) the declaration made in respect of such press, under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867, shall be deemed to be annulled.

DEPOSIT OF FURTHER SECURITY.

5 (1) Deposit of further security where the security given in respect of any press or any portion thereof has been declared forfeited under section 4.

Every person making a fresh declaration in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall deposit with the magistrate before whom such declaration is made security to such an amount not being less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 10,000 as the magistrate may think fit to require in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

(2) Where a portion only of the security given in respect of such press has been declared forfeited under section 4, any unforfeited balance still in deposit shall be taken as part of the amount of the security required under sub-section (1).

FORFEITURE OF SECURITY, PRESS AND PUBLICATION.

6 Power to declare further security, printing press and publications forfeited, if after such further security has been deposited the printing press is again used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the local Government are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1).

The local Government may by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing press, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare (A) the further security so deposited or any portion thereof; (B) the printing press used for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, book or other document, or found in or upon the premises where such newspaper, book or other document is or at the time of printing the matter complained of, was printed; and (C) all copies of such newspaper, book or other document wherever found in British India to be forfeited to his Majesty.

DEPOSIT OF SECURITY PUBLISHER OF A NEWSPAPER.

7 Every publisher of a newspaper who is required to make a declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall at the time of making the same deposit, with the magistrate before whom the declaration is made, security to such an amount, not being less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 2,000 as the magistrate may in each case think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India, provided that the magistrate may if he thinks fit for special reasons to be recorded by him dispense with the deposit of any security, provided further that if a deposit has been required under sub-section (3) from any previous published of the newspaper the security which may be required under this sub-section may amount to Rs. 5,000.

(2) The magistrate may at any time cancel an order dispensing with security and require security to be deposited and he may at any time vary any order fixing the amount of security under this sub-section or under sub-section (1).

(3) Whenever it appears to the local Government that a newspaper published within its territories in respect of which a declaration was made by the publisher thereof before the commencement of this Act under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, contains any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4 sub-section (1) the local Government may, by notice, in writing require the publisher to deposit with the magistrate within whose jurisdiction the newspaper is published security to such an amount, not being less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 5,000 as the local Government may think fit to require in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

WHEN A SECURITY MAY BE FORFEITED.

8. (1) Power to declare security forfeited in certain cases if any newspaper in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by Section 7 contains any words, signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the local Government are of the nature described in Section 4, sub-section (1).

The local Government may by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspapers, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations declare such security or any portion there of and all copies of such newspaper wherever found in British India to be forfeited to his Majesty.

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of a notice under sub-section (1) the declaration made by the publisher of such newspaper under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 shall be deemed to be annulled.

SECOND SECURITY.

9. (1) Deposit of further security where the security given in respect of any newspaper or any portion thereof is declared forfeited under section 8, or section 10.

Any person making a fresh declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as publisher of such newspaper or any other newspaper which is the same in substance as the said newspaper, shall deposit with the magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such an amount not being less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 10,000 as the magistrate may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

(2) Where a portion only of the security given in respect of such newspaper has been declared forfeited under section 8 or section 10 any unforfeited balance still in deposit shall be taken as part of the amount of security required under section (1).

FORFEITURE OF SECURITY AND NEWSPAPER.

10. (1) Power to declare further security and newspapers forfeited if after such further security has been deposited the newspaper again contains any words, signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the local Government are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1).

HELP THE JODHPUR WORKERS.

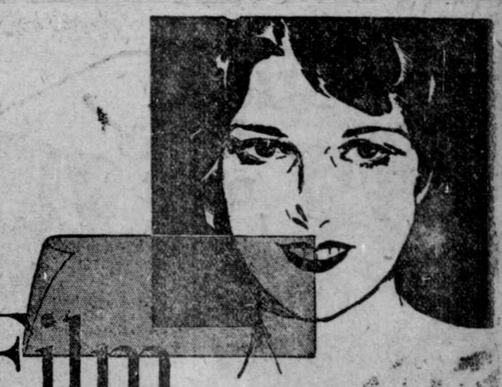
(From Our Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, Sept. 11.

The Marwar Political Workers' Defence Committee has issued an appeal to the country in general, and Marwaries in particular, for the funds required for the defence of Jodhpur workers.

Messrs. Jainarain Gojja, Narsinghdas etc., whose case has been going on in the City Magistrate's Court for the last 20 months.

Subscribers to the funds are requested to send donations to Sujanmalji Sand, Khitarpali Chowtra, Jodhpur, or Japarain Vyas Hedaji Nohra, Beawar.



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AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 11.

	Season to Date.	This Week.	CORRESPONDING: Season 1930-31.	Week. 1930.	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	684	226	1,549	429	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	370	70	258	32	,,
Exports from U. S. Ports	371	85	658	204	,,
Of which to Japan	109	23	80	32	,,
Of which to China	101	28	18	7	,,
Of which to G. B.	11	nil.	35	13	,,
Of which to Germany	43	16	220	73	,,
Stock at New York	—	229	—	237	,,
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,814	—	2,706	,,
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	726	—	649	,,
World's Visible Supply	—	6,787	—	5,723	,,
Of which American Cotton	—	4,928	—	3,873	,,
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	967	200	766	125	,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports	466	168	1,277	363	,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Sept. 12.

	Saturday's Closing.
October	6.60
December	6.81
January	6.90
March	7.10
May	7.29
Middling Spot	6.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Sept. 12.

	Saturday's Closing.
October	6.59
December	6.81
Middling Spot	6.34

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Sept. 12.

	Saturday's Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 12.

	Saturday's 10-10 a.m. Quotations.	Saturday's Closing.
September, 1931		3.58
October, 1931	3.58	3.59
November 1931		3.60
December, 1931		3.64
January, 1932	3.64	3.65
February, 1932		3.69
March, 1932	3.71	3.72
April, 1932		3.76
May, 1932	3.79	3.81
June, 1932		3.84
July, 1932		3.87
August, 1932		3.90
September, 1932		3.93
Middling Spot		3.73

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Sept. 12.

	Saturday's Sales. Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	4,000
Sales for Export	Nil
Sales of East Indian Cotton	3.50

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 12.

	Saturday's Closing.
Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.06
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.06
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	3.16
Oomra Good	2.64
Oomra Fully Good	2.74
Oomra Fine	2.89
Bengal Good	2.54
Bengal Fully Good	2.64
Bengal Fine	2.74
Scinde Fully Good	2.64
Scinde Fine	2.74
Scinde Superfine	2.84

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 12.

	Saturday's Closing.
SAKELLARIDIS.	
September	5.29
October	5.35
November	5.51
January	5.67
March	5.83
May	6.01
July	6.17
F.G.F. Spot	5.60

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
Sept. 12.
Varela, Carruthus, Busreh.
Silverpine, Cooper, Busreh.
Canara, Hull, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 13.
Altenfels, Sieghold, Karachi.
C/Barcelona, Hill, Busreh.
Pundit, Perry, Calcutta.
India, Gazzano, Java.
Fager, Bredol, Bangkok.

LOADING.
Sept. 12.
Steamer Alipore for Kobe.
Steamer Canara for Calcutta.

S.S. Varela: The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Canara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Canara, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Silverpine: The Volkart Bros'. steamer Silverpine, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with ballast.

S.S. Altenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Altenfels, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and some bottom cargo.

S.S. India: The M. Italiana steamer India, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Java, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. C/Barcelona:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Barcelona, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with ballast.

S.S. Pundit:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Pundit sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Fager:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer Fager, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 21.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—2 cases brass ware, Gaindlay & Co.

S.S. Silverpine for Marseilles:—500 tons manganese ore, Cox & King Ltd.; 55 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.

S.S. Iyo Maru for Shanghai:—150 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—250 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Shunko Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, Nissim Co. Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 12.

S.S. Bankura from Busreh, Agents M. M. & Co.:—40 pecs. scrap lead; 16 pecs. scrap brass; 400 bags hard ware; 69 bales wool.

From Mohmerah:—34 bags gum; 35 bags linseed; 25 b'dle atlari; 50 b'dle almonds; 91 bales wool.

From Bushire:—45 bags atlari; 166 bags cumin seed; 235 bags poppy seed; 39 bags gum tragecanth; 77 bags linseed; 74 bales cotton.

From B'Abbas:—40 bags rose birds; 14 bags almond seeds; 12 bags zira.

From Jask:—200 bags matrocks.

From Muscat:—2,294 bags dates; 177 bags pomagranates.

From Charbar:—356 b'dle mats.

From Gwader: 674 b'dle mats.

From Karachi:—9,935 bags wheat; 27 bags attar; 211 bags gramflower; 35 bags almond kerns; 160 bags dry fruit; 117 bags household flour.

S.S. Gomaria from Moulmein, Agents M. M. & Co.:—14,427 bags rice; 476 pecs. teak parts; 509 pecs. teak squares; 3,610 pecs. teak planks; 788 pecs. teak staff; 32,781 pecs. teak scantlings.

From Rangoon:—6,364 b'dle teak cantlings; 1,821 b'dle teak plunks; 530 b'dle teak part; 219 bars pig head.

From Tuticorin:—20 bags gorid hush; 145 bales cotton yarn.

From Cochin:—104 chests tea; 235 b'dles cow rope; 178 b'dle coir yarn.

From Calicut:—250 bags cocoanuts; 382 bags coir yarn; 379 coils coir rope; 21 coils coir fibre; 94 cases vegetable oil; 13 cases soap.

S.S. Shwedagon from Rangoon. Agents M. M. & Co.:—4,26,632 gallons superior kerosine oil; 3,08,032 gallons inferior kerosene oil; 4,63,955 gallons petrol; 650 cks. lub oil; 1,912 cases candles; 10,000 pcs. empty drums.

STORES RETRENCHMENT SUB-COMMITTEE

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The Retrenchment Sub-Committee on Stores is holding almost daily sittings under the chairmanship of Mr. G. Natesan. After preliminary examination of a few witnesses and with the support of the Chief Controller of Stores the Committee, it is understood, has been in a position to suggest retrenchment to the extent of over three lakhs of rupees thus bringing down the annual loss of the department by nearly fifty per cent. The Committee will continue sittings throughout next week and explore further avenues of retrenchment.—A.P.

OBSERVE THE PACT

Aney's Advice At Sholapur

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 12.

The Sholapur District Congress Conference was held this afternoon under the presidentship of Mr. Anney of Berar. In his presidential speech Mr. Anney detailed the history of the Indian struggle for freedom and made a reference to the Delhi Pact. He asked the pepole to observe the terms of the Pact with as much sincerity as was desired by the Government. He also pleaded for Swadeshi.—A.P.

BAD WEATHER SPOILS SCHNEIDER FLYING

Contest When Weather Clears

RUGBY, Sept. 12.

It was officially announced at Calshot that weather conditions will make flying for the Schneider Trophy impossible to-day. The statement followed a Conference which received a report from Squadron Leader Orlebar, Captain of the British Team, who made a flight round the course to test visibility.

Conditions will be reconsidered tomorrow and the machines will be ready to fly at any hour from 8 a.m.

Although by rules of the race only a day's postponement is permissible, it is considered unlikely that the weather will have improved sufficiently by tomorrow.

As weather for the next few days threatens to be extremely unsettled the Royal Aero Club have decided that the contest will take place at the first favourble opportunity and at any suitable time between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

The news caused great disappointment among the large crowds, which had already begun to assemble, despite the uncertain weather. Vessels of all sizes have taken up their place at various anchorages in the Solent.—B. O. W.

"PRATAP" EDITOR CASE

List Of Witnesses To Be filed

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 12.

In accordance with orders of Allahabad High Court, the following order was passed by Capt. A. W. Ibbotson, District Magistrate, Cawnpore, in case against Pt. Balkrishna Sharma, editor "Pratap" Cawnpore Under Sec. 124 A. I.P.C. the defence will please file a list of witnesses giving appropriate certificate for each, as mentioned in the order of the High Court, by September 1 will consider this list and pass orders regarding the issue of summons on 18 September in the Court.

ENDING THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

By Goodwill Of Non Europeans Nations

RUGBY, Sept. 12.

Dr. Curtius, German Foreign Minister, addressing League of Nations Assembly to-day, said that a League for closer emonomic co-operation had been proposed, but experts thought that even that could not succeed without the goodwill of non-European nations.

He suggested that a small committee of experts should be appointed to study the situation in Asia and Latin-America economic country. The discovery of bringing the crisis to end was a big duty, with which the world was faced.—B. O. W.

DEFENCE COMMITTEE REFUSED INTERVIEW WITH ROY

Magistrate's Order.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 12.

Capt. A. W. Ibbotson, District Magistrate, passed the following order over the application of Kunwar Brajesh Singh of Kalakanwar, Joint Secretary, Roy Defence Committee, to interview Mr. Roy submitted the day before yesterday: Regarding the application from Kunwar Brajesh Singh, I have obtained a report from the Gaol authorities who are clear that no continuing permit for interviews with the undertrial prisoner M. N. Roy has been granted him. Interviews are now restricted to near relatives and actual legal advisers and permit to Kunwar Brajesh Singh will, therefore not be granted (S. D.) A. W. Ibbotson.

BERAR SOCIALIST PARTY.

Aims And Objects

(From A Correspondent).

(1) The first object of the party is to establish a new order of society on economic basis in place of the present one. This party will strive to do away with divisions of the society based on caste, creed or status, and establish the spirit of Liberty-Equality—and Fraternity.

(2) This party will attempt to remove the exploitation of the masses by Capitalism, and will make every effort to see that every worker will get the full equivalent of his labour.

(3) In the new order of things which the party seeks to establish all natural instruments of production, as well as all large scale industries will belong to the nation.

(4) Socialism has a vital message not only to the exploited workers but to the whole human society of India, that the new order will not only be a plan of economic reform but will introduce a new view of social life and relation which will conduce to the uplift of human society.

(5) This party is also confident that if the new order of things proposed by Socialism is established, all orgies created by communal differences will cease.

METHODS.

(6) In order to attain the above mentioned objects the party will for the present undertake:—

(a) To start a campaign against religious prejudices which are anti-national.

(b) To establish Unions throughout Berar, of peasants, labourers, small artisans, and wage-earners, and through them to spread the message of Socialism.

(c) To make efforts to obtain a change in the present law of the country, in order to accomplish the above objects.

(d) To make efforts in order to make all representative institutions established by law, work on Socialist lines.

MEMBERSHIP.

(7) Membership will be open to every adult male or female, who agrees to above aims, objects, and methods and who signs a pledge to that effect and who pays an annual subscription of one rupee in advance.

SYMPATHISERS.

(8) Those who sympathise with our aims, objects and methods and pay minimum subscription of rupees three every year in advance will be classed as sympathisers.

(Members and sympathisers are entitled for publications issued by the party at half price).

OFFICE-BEARERS.

President:—S. V. Kelkar.
Secretary:—R. M. Pendse

BOMBAY YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE'S ACTIVITIES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 11.

Under the auspices of the Young Workers' League, three meetings of the Bombay workers were held at Morarbaz, Naigam, and Worli on 8th, 9th and 10th instant. Sits. Bhisey Ammnekar, Patker, Abdul Rashid and Kulkarni spoke, and explained to the workers the terrible sufferings, which the working class of India was subjected to, during the last year and a half, though capitalists reaped a rich harvest out of the Swadeshi movement. They further exhorted the workers to make their respective fighting unions stronger, by joining their ranks in large numbers, in order to resist the attack of the capitalists upon them, i.e. wage-cuts; bad treatment, rationalisation, police attacks, snobbery and strike breaking activities.

It is worthy to be noticed whereinently the hooliganism of those who attacked the Red flag demonstration and burnt it.

THE HARVEY & SABAPATHY CO., LTD.

The forty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company at 'Lloyd Building,' Graham Road, Ballard Estate, on 12th inst. with Mr. Shantaram Vishwanath presiding.

The Directors' Report for the year ended 30th June 1931 showed a net Profit of Rs. 3,886-6-11 which together with the balance of Rs. 3,957-12-4 brought forward from the last account amounted to Rs. 7,844-3-3.

From this amount of Rs. 7,844-3-3, the Directors set aside to Depreciation Fund Account Rs. 1,705-4-0 and Workmen's Compensation Fund Account Rs. 381-8-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,757-7-3. To this amount a sum of Rs. 20,000/- was transferred from the Dividend Fund Account making thereby a sum of Rs. 25,757-7-3 available for distribution.

From this amount of Rs. 25,757-7-3 the Directors recommended a Dividend of Rs. 50 per share, free of Income Tax, amounting to Rs. 22,500/- to be paid to the shareholders and to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 3,257-7-3, including the provision for Income Tax and Super Tax for the current year, and last year and the gratuity paid to the widow of the Office Peon.

The Report was duly adopted. The Dividend was declared. Messrs. Jayawant Shantaram and Tulsidas Khimji were re-elected as Directors. The gratuity to the widow of the Office Peon was confirmed.

The Auditors were re-appointed and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Purchase from the Nearest Chemist's Shop

IMPORTANT NEWS

IMPORTANT NEWS—Lot of letters with questions coming always to the Wonderful Egyptian 'SPIRITUALIST" MAHMOUD BEY, who is now in Bombay at Grand Hotel, to consult him. Due to over-rush of business, he could not give time for those letters. Now he likes to give a chance to every body to benefit by his consultation, which the public desire to get, after hearing about his Wonderful Spiritual Power, with which he can clear every obstacle and explain all the Mysteries of life, the benefit of which all the Great and Learned men have frankly accepted as true and super-natural. To facilitate such heavy rush as is expected by post from the general public, he has now established a big ready office for his consultation by post at Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Telephone 23350. SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE QUESTIONERS—Rs. 5 for three questions; to be sent with questions or V. P. P. Questioners must give their approximate age, mother's or father's name and residence.

P R 5823

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Starting price Commissions executed on all Principal English Races.

Totalizator Commisions Accepted on all Indian Burma and Ceylon Races. Brackets accepted where in force

ENGLISH RACES

SEPTEMBER.

Scottish Derby, 1 mile 3 furlongs, 16th, Ayr.
Ayrshire H. Cap, 1 mile 3 furlongs, 18th, Ayr.
Stayers H. Cap, 2 miles, 23rd, Gatwick.

INDIAN RACING

Poona Races, September 15th and 19th, 1931.
Poona Autumn Meeting, September 26th and October 3rd and 10th, 1931.
Karachi Autumn, October 17th and 20th 1931.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH FOOTBALL

MATCHES FOR 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1931.

LONG LIST. FOOTBALL LONG LIST.

Birmingham v. Sheffield Utd.	3 to 1	5 Home
Bolton Wan. v. Middlesbrough	5 to 1	6 ,,
Chelsea v. Aston Villa	7 to 1	7 ,,
Derby County v. Portsmouth	9 to 1	8 ,,
Grimsby Town v. Leicester City	12 to 1	9 ,,
Liverpool v. Everton	20 to 1	10 ,,
Manchester City v. Arsenal	30 to 1	11 ,,
Sheffield Wed. v. Huddersfield T.	40 to 1	12 ,,
Sunderland v. Blackpool	100 to 1	15 ,,
Bromwich A. v. Blackburn R.	300 to 1	20 ,,
West. Ham Utd. v. Newcastle U.	5 to 1	3 Away.
Bradford City v. Bristol City	8 to 1	4 ,,
Burnley v. Wolverhampton W.	20 to 1	5 ,,
Chesterfield v. Bradford	40 to 1	6 ,,
Leeds Utd. v. Plymouth Argyle	60 to 1	7 ,,
Millwall v. Oldham Athletic	100 to 1	8 ,,
Notts Forest v. Manchester Un.	2 to 1	1 Draw
Port Vale v. Bury.	6 to 1	2 Draws
Preston N. E. v. Charlton Ath.	20 to 1	3 ,,
Southampton v. Stock City	60 to 1	4 ,,
Swansea Town v. Notts County.	5 to 2	1 Home 2 Away.
Tottenham Hotspur v. Bransley	6 to 1	1 ,, 3 ,,
Bournemouth v. Crystal Palace	10 to 1	1 ,, 4 ,,
Bristol R. v. Mansfield Town	25 to 1	1 ,, 5 ,,
Cardiff City v. Fulham	4 to 1	2 ,, 2 ,,
Clapton O. v. Norwich City	8 to 1	2 ,, 3 ,,
Coventry City v. Exeter City	16 to 1	2 ,, 4 ,,
Gillingham v. Brentford	30 to 1	2 ,, 5 ,,
Luton Town v. Thames	6 to 1	3 ,, 2 ,,
Northampton v. Southend Utd	10 to 1	3 ,, 3 ,,
Q.P.R. v. Watford	20 to 1	3 ,, 4 ,,
Swindon Town v. Reading	5 to 1	4 ,, 1 ,,
Torquay Utd. v. Brighton	8 to 1	4 ,, 2 ,,
Accrington S. v. York City	15 to 1	4 ,, 3 ,,
Carlisle Utd v. Doncaster Rov.	25 to 1	4 ,, 4 ,,
Crewe Alex. v. Rochdale	40 to 1	4 ,, 5 ,,
Darlington v. Wigan Brough	7 to 1	5 ,, 1 ,,
Gateshed v. Lincoln City	10 to 1	5 ,, 2 ,,
Halifax Town v. Hartlepools U.	30 to 1	5 ,, 3 ,,
New Brighton v. Hull city	40 to 1	5 ,, 4 ,,
Rotherham Utd. v. Barrow	75 to 1	5 ,, 5 ,,
Stockport Country v. Tranmere R.	10 to 1	6 ,, 1 ,,
Walsall v. Chester	30 to 1	6 ,, 2 ,,
Wrexham v. Southport	40 to 1	6 ,, 3 ,,
Aberdeen v. Ayr United	75 to 1	6 ,, 4 ,,
Clyde v. Motherwell	100 to 1	6 ,, 5 ,,
Dundee United v. St. Mirren	200 to 1	6 ,, 6 ,,
Falkirk v. Third Lanark	6 to 1	1 Correct Score.
Hamilton Acas v. Partick This	20 to 1	2 ,,
Kilmarnock v. Cowdenbeath	50 to 1	3 ,,
Leith Ath. v. Dundee.		
Morton v. Celtic		
Queen's Park v. Hearts		
Rangers v. Airdrie		
Albion R. v. Armadale		
Arbroath v. Allon		
Bo'ness v. St. Johnstone		
Brechin C. v. Forfar A.		
Dumbarton v. Stenhouse-Muir		
Dunfermline A. v. Edinburgh City		
E. Fife v. E. Stirling		
Hibernians v. Montrose		
King's Park v. St. Bernards		
Queen of South v. Raith R.		

ONLY ADDRESS CHANDERNAGORE NEAR CALCUTTA

	Home	Away	Draws
10 to 1	2	1	1
12 to 1	3	1	1
15 to 1	4	1	1
20 to 1	5	1	1
25 to 1	6	1	1
15 to 1	1	2	2
25 to 1	2	2	2
35 to 1	3	2	2
75 to 1	4	2	2
100 to 1	5	2	2
30 to 1	1	3	3
40 to 1	2	3	3
75 to 1	3	3	3
100 to 1	4	3	3
200 to 1	5	3	3

6 to 1	1 Correct Score.
20 to 1	2 ,,
50 to 1	3 ,,

in the event of void matches—

1 to 4	1 winning team
1 to 3	2 winning teams
1 to 2	3 winning teams
1 to 1	4 winning teams
5 to 2	5 winning teams

SHORT LIST For 19th Sept. 1931.

Chelsea v. Aston Villa
Liverpool v. Everton
Bournemouth v. Crystal Palace.
Cardiff v. Fulham
Gillingham v. Brentford
Gateshead v. Lincoln
Leith v. Dundee
Hibernians v. Montrose

SHORT LIST.

3 to 1—1h 1d	14 to 1—1h 2d	40 to 1—1a 3d
4 to 1—1a 1d	14 to 1—4h 1d	20 to 1—5 wins
6 to 1—3 home	14 to 1—1a 2d	30 to 1—6 wins
7 to 1—2h 1a	16 to 1—2h 1a 1d	60 to 1—7 wins
8 to 1—2h 1a 1d	18 to 1—1h 3a	100 to 1—8 wins
8 to 1—2h 1d	18 to 1—2h 2d	If postponements occur:
9 to 1—1h 2a 1d	18 to 1—1h 2a 1d	5 to 2—3 selections
10 to 1—3 away	18 to 1—4 away	1½ to 1—2 selections
10 to 1—4 home	25 to 1—3a 1d	4 to 6—1 selection.
10 to 1—3h 1a	25 to 1—1h 1a 2d	
12 to 1—3h 1d	30 to 1—2a 2d	
12 to 1—2h 2a	38 to 1—1h 3d	

DIVISIONS ONLY.

4 to 1 5 Wins. 10 to 1 | 7 Wins. 50 to 1 9 Wins.
6 to 1 6 Wins. 20 to 1 | 8 Wins. 100 to 1 10 Wins.

Special for any one Division as per Long List.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking
JAO

Nowhere Do Things Appear Smooth

WILL CONGRESS RESORT TO DEFENSIVE ACTION?

WORKING COMMITTEE CONSIDERS THE SITUATION, BUT GANDHIJI WON'T BE BOTHERED

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 12.

Asked by representative of the Associated Press to make a statement on the situation in the country consequent upon the Simla agreement and departure of Mr. Gandhi to the Round Table Conference, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress said, "I am afraid it is a little too premature to judge the effect of the Simla agreement and the departure of Gandhiji for the R. T. C. on the situation in the country. I wish I could say that the situation in country has improved since the departure of Gandhiji to London. If I am to judge from the news that comes to me from our Congress centres in a number of provinces the situation in the country is one which causes increasing anxiety."

SERIOUS SITUATION IN U. P.

Proceeding, Mr. Patel said the state of things in the United Provinces is causing great worry to to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and in the Frontier Province Khan Saheb Abdul Gafar Khan has to face a trying situation every day. The attitude of some of the officials in the Madras presidency towards normal peaceful Congress activities also remains a disturbing factor. Almost nowhere do things appear to be smooth. This gives cause for concern. At the same time we have assurances contained in the Simla agreement that both local governments and the Government of India will secure observance of the settlement. I feel that early action taken to give relief in the United Provinces, particularly in the matter of ejectment of poor peasants from land and the adoption of less hostile attitude towards the national movement in the Frontier Province will go a long way towards easing the situation in the country. We may expect that Government is alive to its obligations under the settlement and that things will begin to wear a more satisfactory appearance.

CONGRESS STANDING BY AGREEMENT.

On our part we must stand by the agreement to which our leader pledged the nation's word at Delhi and Simla. Despite trying circumstances which may arise in certain centres owing to the action by Government officials, Congress workers and people must be strict and prompt in fulfilling their responsibilities under the Settlement.

Mr. Patel proceeding said, "Even where no alternative may be left for securing relief for keenly felt grievances except that of defensive direct action, it has been enjoined that no step in that direction must be taken without posting me with full facts and securing my consent. The Working Committee will have to consider the situation in more important cases but I still hope that no such occasion will be allowed to arise"

NO WIRE TO GANDHIJI.

Asked whether it was true (as had been reported in the press) that a long cable had been sent to Mr. Gandhi with regard to numerous fresh breaches of settlement, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said that there was no basis at all for such a statment. The Working Committee had no intention to trouble Gandhiji about development of the situation here. It was quite competent to deal with any emergencies that might arise. It was however trusted that if Government saw to it that its officials stood by Delhi and Simla settlements and their spirit and implications as Congress wished to do, no emergency would arise.—A. P.

Official Report Of Land Revenue Collections

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The land revenue year 1930-31 closed on 31st July and it is now possible to review the results of the collections.

The demand of the year excludes land revenue suspended or remitted during the year on account of whole or partial failure of crops but includes unauthorised arrears carried forward from the previous year. There was no demand made this year on account of revenue suspended in previous years since Government decided that, in order to assist the cultivators to adjust themselves to the lower price level, no authorised arrears should be collected in those areas where the crops were sufficiently good to justify, in ordinary circumstances, the collection of authorised arrears under the operation of the suspension and remission rules. The amount of authorised arrears resuspended in this way amounted to Rs. 10.49 lakhs.

IN SOUTHERN DIVISION.

In the Southern Division the total demand was Rs. 1,04,31,000 and was practically collected in full, the arrears at the close of the year amounting to only Rs. 36,500 of which Rs. 29,700 have been formally suspended. In particular, it is noticeable that there were no arrears at all in the Kanara district excluding a sum of Rs. 19,800 suspended in the Sirsi and Siddapur talukas on account of adverse economic conditions.

In the Central Division, the demand of the year was Rs. 1,70,06,000 and the net outstanding balance at the close of the year was only Rs. 3,700 for the whole division, practically all of which has since been remitted or suspended.

IN NORTHERN DIVISION.

In the Northern Division, the total demand was Rs. 1,09,75,000 of which Rs. 6,43,000 were on account of unauthorised arrears. At the close of the year the uncollected balance was Rs. 3,22,000 of which Rs. 72,000 will be treated as suspended arrears. The bulk of the arrears are due from the districts of Surat (Rs. 2,03,000, including Rs. 40,000 which will be suspended) and Kaira (Rs. 76,000 of which Rs. 32,000 will be suspended).

As usual there was a considerable amount, Rs. 39,000, outstanding in the Bombay Suburban District where circumstances connected with fixing the demand for non-agricultural assessments and their collection are special.

GOVT. PATS ITS OWN BACK.

The total demand for the whole of the Presidency proper was Rs. 3,87,24,000 of which all but Rs. 4 lakhs were collected. Of this outstanding balance again Rs. 39,000 are due from the Bombay Suburban District and Rs. 1,05,000 have been suspended. The unauthorised arrears at the end of the year in the three land revenue divisions were, therefore, only Rs. 2,56,000. When the circumstances of the year, including the civil disobedience movement, which continued till the beginning of March, and the great fall in prices, are taken into account the Governor-in-Council regards the results as a striking testimony to the general soundness of the land revenue system of the Presidency and to the law-abiding attitude of the cultivators, as well as being highly creditable to the Collectors, the Mamlatdars and all grades of the land revenue staff under their control.

Steamer Crew Jailed

RANGOON, Sept. 12.

Fourteen Chittagonian engine-room crew of "City of Newcastle" were sentenced to-day by the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of refusing to sail, thereby disobeying the Master's order.

The accused preferred imprisonment rather than return to the ship and work under the present Serang.—A. P.

CONSERVATIVES FOR TARIFF WALL

Issue At Next General Election

CHAMBERLAIN'S WARNING

RUGBY, Sept. 12.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health in the National Government, addressing a Conservative meeting in Dumfries last night, paid a tribute to the action of the Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden in the crisis.

He said that he was satisfied that the situation had been saved. They had balanced the budget, but it remained to balance in the trade.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that the policy of the Conservative Party in favour of the tariff had acquired new impetus.

Time was past for hesitation and vacillation. Before long he believed the elections would have to give decision which would be the turning point in history.—B. O. W.

ECONOMY CAMPOIGN IN ENGLAND

Local Authorities To Scrutinise Budget

RUGBY, Sept. 12.

The Ministry of Health has issued a circular to local Government authorities stating the importance that Government attaches to a careful survey of local expenditure.

Government does not contemplate the local authorities embarking on wholesale and ill-considered course of cutting expenditure, but suggests detailed scrutiny of the whole field of local expenditure, with a view to deciding if full value is being obtained for money spent and whether development of any services cannot safely and properly be slowed down till better times. B. O. W.

AHMEDABAD JAINS FIGHT EACH OTHER

Several Injured

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13.

There was a scuffle among Jains to-day (the birthday of Mahavir Swami) at a local Jain temple as a result of which several persons were injured.

It appears that some youths, after prayers, broke a cocoanut as usual, but drops of water fell on some women.

Some persons took this as an insult to women and from words the parties came to blows. Sticks were freely used. Meantime the police arrived and restored peace. —A. P.

BUS ACCIDENT NEAR RATNAGIRI.

RATNAGIRI, September 12.

A one and a half ton motor bus fell down last evening from a height of about ten feet at a culvert in Murshi, a village at the foot of the Ambaghat, and was smashed. The bus was coming from Kolhapur to Ratnagiri with twelve passengers. Immediately on receipt of the news another bus was sent and the passengers were brought to Ratnagiri last night. Mr. Gilligan, he Collector, visited the place of accident and brought in his own car the only injured passenger for immediate medical treatment. No other passengers received any injuries.—A.P.

PUNJAB MAIL OUTRAGE CASE.

KHANDWA, September 14.

At the resumed hearing of the Punjab Mail Outrage Case today, witness Ramchandra stated that articles from certain newspapers, photos of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his wife, etc., were seized from the house of Yeshwant Singh. Witness Karimuad Khan said that he seized a letter dated third July 1931 from Deonarayan written from Damoh, and also some photos and an iron file. Witness Chanksi stated that he seized a photo of Bhagat Singh from Deo Narayan's house. —A.P.

LATE PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR AND PUPILS.

A group photo with late Pandit Vishnu Digambar, the well-known exponent of Indian music who recently passed away. In the front row could be seen Prof. Deodhar, Prof. Gokhale, Sjt. Narayanrao Vyas, all "old boys" of Gandhadya Mahavidyalaya who, are keeping their Guru's flag flying.

BURMA WILL BE POORER AFTER SEPARATION IN ALL WAYS.

—:o:—

Economic Prospects Are Gloomy Enough, But More Gloomy Are Political Prospects Says Anti-Separationist Leader

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

Mr. Maung Maung Ji the anti-Separationist Burmese leader, left Bombay for London by the s.s. "Maloja" to-day in connection with the Indian Round Table and Burma Conferences.

He issued the following statement before going on board:—The economic and financial implications have been made to appear rosy by the Howard-Niscon memorandum after Burma is separated from India, but that does not mean that we should accept the report as the last word on the subject.

A deeper study will remind us of the fact that things are not what they seem in the memorandum. The gain in revenue as it is put in the memorandum will not certainly cover the total national expenditure of separated Burma and we shall be forced to spend many times the supposed gain.

Burma will be poorer afte separation in all ways. The economic prospects are gloomy enough but more gloomy still are her political prospects. A. P.

REPRESENTATION OF BURMA & R. T. C.

Women Demand Representation

RANGOON, Sept. 12.

A meeting of Burmese women was held recently at the residence of Mrs. Hla Oung, when after discussion the meeting decided to interview the Governor in connection with separate representation of women at the Burma Round Table Conference.

It is understood that a reply has been received by the Committee formed at the meeting to the effect that the Governor at present is unable to receive a deputation. It is also understood that the Committee is making further representation to the Governor on the same subject and held a meeting to-day for that purpose.—A. P.

A Plea For Hindu-Muslim Unity.

(From A Correspondent.)

CHALISGAON, Sept. 11.

Last night (10th instant) a meeting was organised by Mr. M. H. Sharaf of Bombay at Azad Maidan, under the presidentship of Mr. Faqirullakhan. Mr. Sharaf appealed to Muslims for Hindu-Muslim unity. The meeting was a complete success.

MONEY FOR BENGAL SUFFERERS.

What B. P. C. C. Will Do.

The Secretary B. P. C. C. writes:

Bombay public is well aware of the fact that the B.P.C.C. has completely identified itself with the work of organisation of relief for the flood-stricken people in Bengal. Pressing telegrams are received by our office every day from affected districts in Bengal where the distress has been particularly acute. In the present state of B. P. C. C.'s finance it is not possible for us to do much by way of relief from our general fund. We are, therefore, compelled to resort to other devices with a view to induce the public to subscribe liberally to the relief fund. Through the kindness of Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali, we have arranged a dramatic performance in the Royal Opera Theatre on the 16th. The drama to be staged is "Satteche Gulam" and entire proceeds will go towards the Bengal Flood Relief. Tickets for the drama can be had at the Congress House from to-day.

GANDHIJI'S DIET

His London Hostess Wants To Feed Him Up

"I am going to try to feed Gandhi up when he arrives and persuade him to change his diet of goat's milk and dried dates," said Miss Muriel Lester, who is to be his hostess in London.

He is going straight to Kingsley Hall, the Bow settlement, when he arrives on September 12. Little cells are being prepared for him and his followers leading on to the roof garden.

Gandhi will do his own laundry work, make his own bed, wash up his crockery, and sweep the stone floor of his cell every morning This is the rule of the settlement.

After the Round Table Conference, Gandhi plans to go to Lancashire and visit Oldham and Rochdale and several other mill towns in order to see local conditions for himself and also to meet cottonmasters and operatives.—"Sunday News."

Deccan Merchants And Konkan Flood Relief.

As Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, having been engaged in certain activities, was not in a position to act as the Chairman of the Committee recently appointed by the Deccan Merchants' Association re: Konkan Floods, it was decided to approach Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Poona for the same.

The Committee is glad to announce that Mr. Bhopatkar has accepted the Chairmanship. Mr. M. V. Godbole, Secretary, has proceeded to Ratnagiri for preliminary investigations and settling the programme of the Committee which is expected to visit the flood stricken area within a week or so.

GUARANTEE OF RIGHTS FOR STATES PEOPLE

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13.

Addressing a public meeting last night, Mr. Manilal Kothari declared that no scheme of federation would be acceptable to the people of the Indian States unless there was a guarantee of fundamental rights, the appointment of a Supreme Court to safeguard those rights, and the people's representation on Federal Legislatures on an elective basis.—A. P.

TRAIN DISASTER AT BUDAPEST

Nine Coaches Crash

A PLANNED OUTRAGE

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Budapest.—Owing to the collapse of a viaduct ten miles from here, as Budapest-Cologne Express was passing over it, nine coaches crashed down below. Casualties are at present unknown.

A fuse found near the scene suggests that it was planned outrage.—Reuter.

INDIA AND WORLD FINANCE

The following letter was published in mail week by the "Wells Morning News," Playmouth:—

Sir,—While on holiday I have been greatly interested in the discussion of the Indian question in the Press and House of Commons. I have also met leading members of all the three political parties who have made a special study of India. Everywhere I have found that, given the explanation of the main facts, not generally known in this country, there has been practically a uniform response to appreciate the problem in the right spirit.

I was therefore pained to find that your leading article headed "An Object Lesson" was not conceived in the spirit in which it is imperative that the problem of India be faced by Great Britain to-day.

The murder of Lieut. Hext is a dastardly outrage, and more so to Indians, as it is so contrary to their basic conception of life. It does yield an object lesson. Not that government is "pusillanimous administration," but that government is neither liked nor feared. This is the lesson, for even though this act is individual and entirely un-Indian, it shows what a derailed mind can do. The question is-Whilst is the remedy.

Take your suggestion of a strong Government. It can cause fear of its power, but cannot make people like it. The result will be more anarchists being killed and more outrages being committed, as happened in Ireland.

You may ask why will the Government not be liked? The reason is that rural India, which constitutes 90 per cent. of India's population, finds the value of its land produce at the level it was 40 years ago, and its silver hoardings which form yearly the basis of credit with the moneylender, of less than half their value. This phenomenon had not occurred in the history of India before, from times prehistoric till to-day. This has overnight made this population of 90 per cent. undergo a mental revolution. Urban India is jobless because of the breakdown of rural economy. To the intellectual disaffection of the urban classes, which had been going on for 50 years, has been added now the economic disaffection arising out of lack of employment and lack of opening.

The position in Indian to-day is that the economic revolution has made the entire thought in India distracted and destructive. At such a time a strong Government for governing the country cannot create love for itself. What is needed is national leadership to mobilize all the resources of the country to face this economic crisis. The the Government as constituted to-day, being essentially an administrative machine, is entirely unfit to face. A new Government is taking time to come, because the issue is not fully grasped, and the potential danger, that a distracted India is to the world finance, it is being grasped. Think only of what it would mean to the world if India were to lose faith in silver and develop greed for gold as the basis of her saving. That will and must upset the financial applecart of the West. This will happen if a Government with new leadership is not quickly formed to provide a new anchor to Indian thought.

The object-lesson, therefore, to my mind, is that delay is dangerous from the point of view of the world's economic and financial safety.

DURGA DAS.

Strand Palace Hotel,
London, July 30.

KHURSHEDBEN'S MISSION TO FRONTIER.

Congress Reply To Government Charges.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 12.

Enquiries made at the office of the All-India Congress Committee with regard to the Congress rejoinder to Government reply to the Congress "charge-sheet" show, that the rejoinder is under preparation and it will take some time before it is published, as detailed facts as to the various points in the Government reply in some cases are awaited.

Miss Khurshedben, granddaughter of Dadabhai Naoroji who had gone to Frontier Province with Devidas Gandhi under instructions from Mahatma Gandhi will again return to the Frontier Province to do social work among the women there. Pannalal Zaveri an inmate of Gandhi's ashram will accompany her.—A. P.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

—:o:—

Nadir Shah's Address To Assembly Members

Hazrat Shamsul Haq, a descendant of Hazrat Mujaddid and a religious leader of the people of Kohistan, died on the 22nd of "Rabi-ul-Awwal". The Minister for Justice had gone to participate in the "Fateha" ceremony arranged for the deceased. H. M. the King paid money out of his pocket for defraying expenses in connection with his funeral. The Police Officer of Northern districts accompanied the funeral procession upto the burial-ground.

H. H. King Nadir Khan has sometime ago ordered the Ministry for war to prepare uniform for the army, both for summer and winter from that cloth only which is manufactured in the country. Now the arrangements have been completed and His Majesty's order has been fully complied with. The "Islah" which is the semi-official organ of Afghanistan, praises H. M.'s patriotism and trusts that the Afghans will wear country-made cloth willingly and joyfully.

Saiyed Habib, editor of "Siasat", Lahore, has reached Kabul.

H. M. has ordered the Finance Department to see that grain is sold to the poor inhabitants of Kabul at a cheaper rate than the market prices. The poor inhabitants of Kabul have in writing thanked His Majesty for his great concern for the welfare of the poor.

On the 30th Sartan at about 11-30 a.m. members of the National Assembly waited on His Majesty who conversed with them for a while and then delivered a lengthy speech. In the beginning His Majesty referred to the great havoc wrought by the revolution in the country and then said that the Assembly which consists of the chosen representatives of the peoples, had been set up for the good of the country. He then exhorted those present to keep the ideal of service before their eyes and to accomplish everything with honesty and after careful consideration, taking into account the susceptibilities and aspirations of the people as well. He then referred to the part played by him and his brothers during the "Jehad" against Bachcha-e-Saqqa with great risks both and his person and to his family and expressed his gratitude to God at the fact that the nation which was rent asunder, during the revolution was again united and organised. In conclusion he offered his gratitude to God for granting them peace and prosperity and prayed that he should continue to serve his nation as he had been doing so far. After the speech was over the substance of the rules framed for the guidance of the Assembly were read out by the Ministers for justice. This was followed by a speech on behalf of the representatives in which they thanked His Majesty for the honour and after referring to the onerous duties they had to perform prayed to God to help them towards the realisation of their ideals. The party dispersed after Zuhr prayer after partaking fruits and other eatables.—"Islah", Kabul.)

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.